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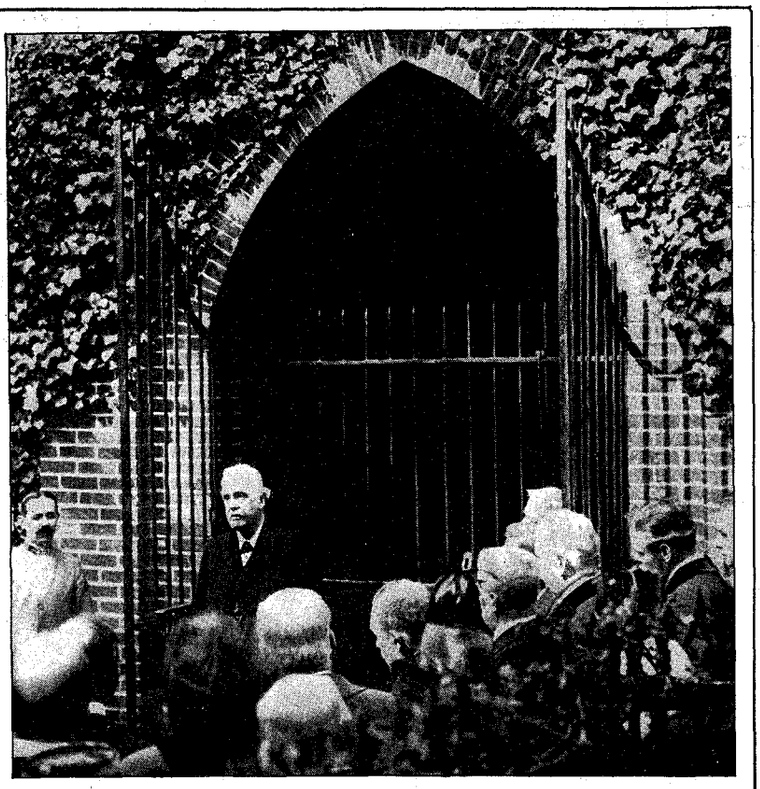
TOPICS - OF - THE - DAY

OUR BOYS TO FRANCE TO AVERT DISASTER

IT MAY BE TOO LATE unless we wake at once to the supreme urgency of the duty which confronts us in the Great War. This fact is brought home to us with staggering force by recent statements from authoritative British, French, and American sources, while from Germany comes the confident prediction that her *U*-boats will win the war before the power of the United States can make itself felt on the firing-line. "If Germany wins to-day, the danger for us to-morrow will be beyond present estimation," admonishes the New York *Tribune*, which adds: "We are in a war the issue of which is still doubtful and the outcome of which will be infallible defeat unless we are prepared to fight it as a war for our own existence." It is not enough that we finance our allies to the extent of hundreds of millions of dollars a month. England asks for ships and food, and France, who sent us her own sons in our hour of need, cries to us for American troops at the earliest possible moment. "Let the American soldier come now," says Marshal Joffre, while "the battle is raging at its highest fury," and while "France wants every possible energy added to help drive back the enemy." "The war will be fought on this side of the Atlantic unless we beat them in Europe, and to beat them there we've got to move quickly," declares Secretary of the Interior Franklin K. Lane; and editorial observers now recall ex-Ambassador Gerard's revelation of Germany's plan to collect the cost of the war from the United States in indemnities. "It will be a war of living men," says Major-General Leonard Wood, "and important as food, money, and munitions may be, men will be the big factor." Every force in the United States should be turned toward the supreme effort of winning the war, President Wilson told a conference of Governors in Washington on May 2; and in addressing the same audience Secretary Lane spoke of the tendency of our public to forget that "this is our war just as much as England's or France's or Russia's war." "The only safe basis for this country to proceed upon is to assume that the United States alone is entering upon a war with Germany—a war which will tax its full resources and its entire fighting strength," declares Pomeroy Burton,



GREAT BRITAIN'S TRIBUTE TO WASHINGTON.

Standing at the tomb of George Washington on April 29, Mr. Balfour paid homage to the immortal memory of the "soldier, statesman, patriot, who would have rejoiced to see the country of which he was by birth a citizen and the country which his genius called into existence fighting side by side to save mankind from subjection to a military despotism." Above the tomb the Stars and Stripes, the Union Jack, and the Tricolor were flying side by side while he spoke.

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manager of the London *Daily Mail*, who cites "the best-informed military experts" as believing that "the worst and most dangerous stages of the war are still to come."

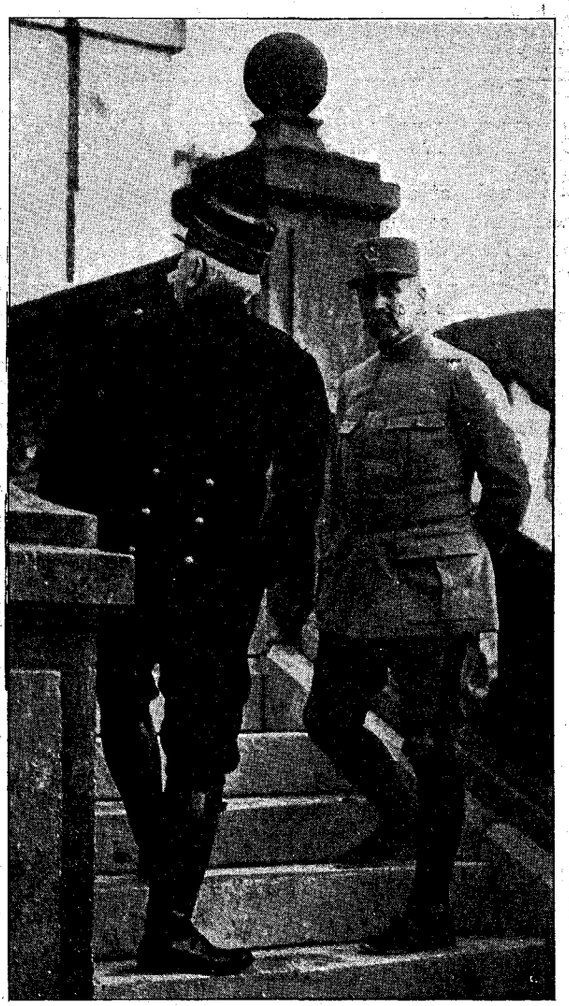
The following outline of the war-situation as now revealed to the American Government by the visiting War Commissions was given to David Lawrence, of the New York *Evening Post*, by "a man whose sources of information are of the best":

"Italy is short of coal, and unless her internal situation is relieved before next winter comes, the danger of a separate peace between Italy and the Central Powers will cause even more worry than the Russian problem.

"Russia is in a state of military disorganization. The censor has suppressed hitherto the fact that when the revolution broke out at least seven hundred officers in the Russian Navy were killed. How many officers in the Russian Army were done away with has never been revealed. But discipline was tossed to the winds; officers were chosen by election and not by military merit. A compromise arrangement has been proposed, whereby the choice of officers is placed in the hands of the troops, with certain powers of veto by higher officials in the Russian War Office, but the uncertainty itself is affecting the power of the Russian Army.

"France is rapidly nearing the end of her man-power. Altho the class of 1918 has not yet been brought to the front, the vitality of those who have been fighting for three years is such that even the addition of the youth is not regarded as sufficient. The morale of those who have been bearing the brunt of the fighting has given the French Government much concern. Hence the emphasis on the need of American forces, however small, to raise the hopes of the Frenchmen in the trenches.

"Lastly, there is the submarine. No one in the British and French Commission, not even the naval experts of the United States Government, know how many submarines Germany can turn out. Her supply of material for torpedoes has frequently been thought to be near exhaustion, but the manufacture has gone on steadily, and, if anything, the ratio of proportion is calculated to have increased."



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THE NEW HEAD OF FRANCE'S ARMIES.

As the French Chief of Staff, General Petain (who faces the reader) will now be in supreme command of the Allies' Western offensive. In this photograph he is standing with Marshal Joffre at the Verdun Headquarters.

Of the effect of these revelations on the public's mind Mr. Lawrence goes on to say:

"It would be a mistake to say that the gloomy outlook has caused discouragement. It has had the opposite effect. It is spurring the Administration on. It is stimulating and quickening the minds of officials, captains of industry, inventors, military and naval experts. In one week there has been a noticeable change in Washington from an air of confident ease to one of renewed determination wherein elements of concern hitherto unrealized are beginning really to challenge the genius of America."

Admiral Lord Beresford admits that the losses inflicted upon British shipping by the *U*-boats is "appalling," and Lord Eustace Percy, ship expert with the British Commission, declares that "the balancing figure in the world-struggle is the tonnage the United States can supply." That our first and most imperative task in the war is to supply ships and food to meet this crisis is conceded with virtual unanimity by our press. But when we come to the question of an immediate expeditionary force to France there seems to be division of counsel, opponents of the idea arguing that our trained soldiers are at present more needed here to train the new armies we are raising, and that for the moment our ships can accomplish more by taking food to our allies. But the other view finds eloquent advocates among our press, and Washington dispatches seem to indicate that the Administration has been converted to it by the arguments of the French Commission. Marshal Joffre, addressing the American people through the Washington correspondents, urges us to "let the American soldier come now":

"Led by its illustrious President, the United States has entered into this war. By the side of France, in the defense of the ideals of mankind, the place of America is marked.

"France, which has long recognized the valor of the American soldier, cherishes the confident hope that the flag of the United States will soon be unfurled on our fighting-line. This is what Germany dreads."

In answer to questions the Marshal went on to say that he thought it advisable to send one American unit at a time to France rather than to wait for the complete equipment of a big army. And he disapproved the suggestion that Americans now with the French Army should be withdrawn to serve under the American flag, except possibly a few specialists who might be useful in developing the training of the new American force. Further light on the views of the French Commission concerning an expeditionary force is supplied by C. W. Gilbert in the New York *Tribune:*

"I have it on unquestioned authority that the French Commission believes that after three months of general training recruits can be moved near the front, and with five weeks' training within hearing of the great guns they can be made ready for war. Men like our regulars or our militia can be made ready with nothing more than this five weeks' training back of the trenches."

Washington is accepting the French view, other dispatches say, and the practical question now comes up sharply: "What troops shall go?" Colonel Roosevelt himself and many others see in Marshal Joffre's words an indorsement of the Roosevelt plan for a volunteer division for immediate service in France. Others suggest a first division of National Guard units seasoned on the Mexican border, because such a force could be ready for shipment within a month.

According to an Associated Press dispatch from Washington "the United States stands ready to send an army to Europe whenever the Allies deem it wise to divert the necessary shipping from transporting food to transporting men." On this point the dispatch goes on to say:

"The amount of tonnage that would be required for trans-

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FRENCH AND BRITISH WAR COMMISSIONERS AT THE HOME OF WASHINGTON.

In this group on the lawn of the old Washington homestead at Mount Vernon those indicated by numbers are: 1, Admiral Chocheprat, of the French Navy; 2, Josephus Daniels, Secretary of the Navy; 3, Marshal Joffre; 4, René Viviani, head of the French Commission; 5, Secretary Lansing; 6, Right Hon. A. J. Balfour, head of the British Commission; 7, Hon. George E. Foster, of the Canadian Cabinet; 8, Sir Cecil Spring-Rice, British Ambassador; 9, Lieut.-Gen. G. T. M. Bridges, of the British Commission, and 10, Marquis de Chambrun, a descendant of Lafayette.

port is usually put at about twenty tons per man in a fully equipped force. For the regular American unit of 24,000 men nearly 500,000 tons therefore would be necessary, or ships about equal to the seized German tonnage in American waters. It remains for the Allies to figure out if they can afford to divert that amount of shipping."

Mr. Hearst's papers, while perfectly willing that a force that volunteers for that specific purpose shall go to fight on French soil, oppose sending an expeditionary force raised under the new conscription bill. Says Mr. Hearst himself:

"I think the only legitimate and sound opposition to universal service was based on the very general opinion that we should not conscript Americans to send them abroad to fight Europe's battles. I think a large part of the slowness in obtaining volunteers has been due to the same general sentiment."

But "if we of the United States are to look our friends in the face after the war we must look our enemies in the face during the war," declares Colonel Roosevelt, whose vigorous and uncompromising words are doing much to rouse the country to the realities of the war-situation. In an appeal spoken in Chicago he calls upon the people to "farm and arm," and says of our duty in relation to the war—

"We have walked into the ring, and now we must fight. No fight ever was won yet except by hitting. We have gone into the fight, we have determined to hit, and we must not hit soft.

"We owe our safety at this moment to the British fleet and the French and British armies. I, for one, am not content to rest under that kind of obligation, and I do not believe that my fellow countrymen are content to rest under it. I wish to see us owe our safety to our own strength, and our own courage, and to the respect we inspire in our foe.

"We shall inspire no respect if we merely try to parry that foe's blows and not to return them. The only way in which we can return them is by immediately sending an expeditionary force to fight in Europe. It would be a scandal and a shame if the war ended now with our part in it limited to having furnished dollars behind the shield of other men's bodies. We are in the war. Let us fight it through ourselves, with our own strength and courage, to a triumphant conclusion.

"This is the appeal I make especially to the men and women of the West. I do not merely ask you to go to the front, you men of the West, or to cheer your men when they go, you women. I also ask you to see that I am given the high privilege of making my words good by my deeds and going to the front with you. I ask that I be allowed to join with others who feel as I do in making good the President's message."

The grave warnings sent out from official quarters in Washington during the last week are welcomed by the press as salutary and necessary. "From no point of view is an apathetic and leisurely preparation defensible," declares the New York *Globe*, while Mr. Frank H. Simonds, in the New York *Tribune*, sums up the "brutal truth" of the situation in the following words:

"To-day, despite their encouraging military successes, the Allies are facing a situation which is serious and likely to become even more serious. The war may yet be lost unless the United States is prepared to send men to France promptly, to begin without delay the organization of ocean transport and a systematic conservation of the national food-supply. Russia at least temporarily out of the war; France almost at the end of her resources; Italy still incapable of enduring successfully an attack organized by German high command such as destroyed Roumania and almost captured Verdun; Great Britain struggling with a submarine blockade not yet mastered and daily becoming more serious—this is the picture of the war-situation as it now exists.

"The United States can supply the decisive blow. It can supply the decisive blow only if the American people put aside all notions that their participation in the war is to be small or limited to contributions of money or of food. We can win the war if we are prepared to do in 1917 and 1918 what we did in 1863 and 1864, but the war itself may be lost if two years are consumed in organization at home in a foolish effort to train men imperfectly for a war such as the present. We can not hope for success unless we squarely face the fact that our allies are likely to be beaten without our help and that we shall lose the war, with all the future peril that that will mean for us, unless we act promptly, resolutely, and put no limit on our effort.

"The present situation of the war does not warrant panic. But neither does it invite optimism. The hardest, bitterest, most dangerous portion of the struggle is yet to come, and unless the United States is prepared for sacrifices as great as the British and French people have already made, Germany may yet escape that defeat which is essential to the restoration of justice and democracy in the world and the vindication of international law, now threatened with permanent repeal."

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RAINBOW VISIONS OF THE WAR'S END

DELIGHTFUL DREAMS OF EARLY PEACE, now that we are in practical cooperation with our allies, and blithe forecasts that we shall have to do no more than supply money and munitions are discouraged by many editorial observers, who base their prediction of a long, hard war on the

"HURRY, UNCLE SAM! I CAN'T PULL THEM IN FAST ENOUGH!" —Carter in the Philadelphia *Press*.

utterances of such unquestionable authorities as Mr. Balfour, Marshal Joffre, and Premier Lloyd George. In greeting the American people on his arrival in this country, Mr. Balfour warns us of this outlook, and such a message must be listened to with respect, we are reminded, for the British Secretary of Foreign Affairs has been close to the scene of operations and has played an important part in the mobilization of the British Empire. There is no lugubrious prophecy in his statement, says the Houston *Chronicle*, but straight common sense from start to finish, "and the Lord knows that is what we need most in this country." The great advance of the French and British on the Western front has filled certain Americans with optimism, according to the Brooklyn *Times*, which points to the significance of the fact that the military and political chiefs of the nations that have borne the brunt of the war do not share this optimism. While they have confidence in the ultimate issue, they do not expect it soon, and this journal cites the remark of Marshal Joffre that "there is no question as to how the war will end, but only as to when."

The Toledo *Blade* holds that any estimate of peace short of two years hence is "based on sentiment and not on the facts of the situation," and it gives as grounds for talk of peace in 1917 the following:

"German agitation for peace.
"The distressful food situation in Germany.
"The Austro-Hungarian weariness with the war.
"Resort to the desperate weapon of ruthless warfare.
"Anglo-French victories on the Western front.
"Governmental disorganization in Russia.
"Hope."

Of all these elements hope is most influential upon speech, we are told. People desire peace and constantly express their wish for it, with the result that the wish commands their expectations and they say, "Peace must come this year," tho virtually all they have to go upon is their hope. But at Washington now there are men whose sense of reason alone can control them, and they analyze the situation as follows:

"Germany agitates for peace because the German conquests are as many as can be counted upon. Any change now will represent loss, not gain. The Germans have the food situation in hand and at the next harvest will be reprovisioned. Austria-Hungary is not alone in being weary of war. All the belligerents are. But they feel they must keep fighting on. The ruthless submarine warfare is no more ruthless than the invasion of Belgium and Luxemburg. The victories of the Allies in France still leave von Hindenburg's armies intact and Belgium and northern France in the hands of the enemy. Even if Russia quits, war must go on—and the Allies must fight the harder."

Recalling that a year ago Lloyd George made his melancholy speech on the theme of "Too late, always too late!" the Providence *Journal* points to the fact that in his recent Guildhall speech he said triumphantly: "Now, thank God, our men have a real chance in the fight." But the war is not over, and he does not prophesy how soon the end will come. He is "restrained, conservative," for all the fact that he says, "the tide is turned—victory is increasingly near."

The Brooklyn *Eagle* and other journals speak with special emphasis of the fact that the entry of the United States into the war is not merely the addition of so much wealth, so many

THE WRONG ATTITUDE.
—Harding in the Brooklyn *Eagle*.

men, and so many industrial resources to the anti-German league, rather it is—

"The symbol of a final and uncompromising alliance of the world's democracies against the monster bred of Prussian autocracy and militarism. The world can not hope for a stable peace built upon a compromise with the existing German system. That system, as the President pointed out in his war-address to the Congress, is incompatible with free government and enduring peace. We can not palter or negotiate with it. We must put it out of business or go out of business ourselves."

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FEELING THE MAILED FIST

THE MAN IN THE STREET who has been reading about war for so many months will feel from now on its mailed fist on his shoulder at every step is one thought suggested to some observers by the passage of the Administration's Army Bill, which makes selective conscription

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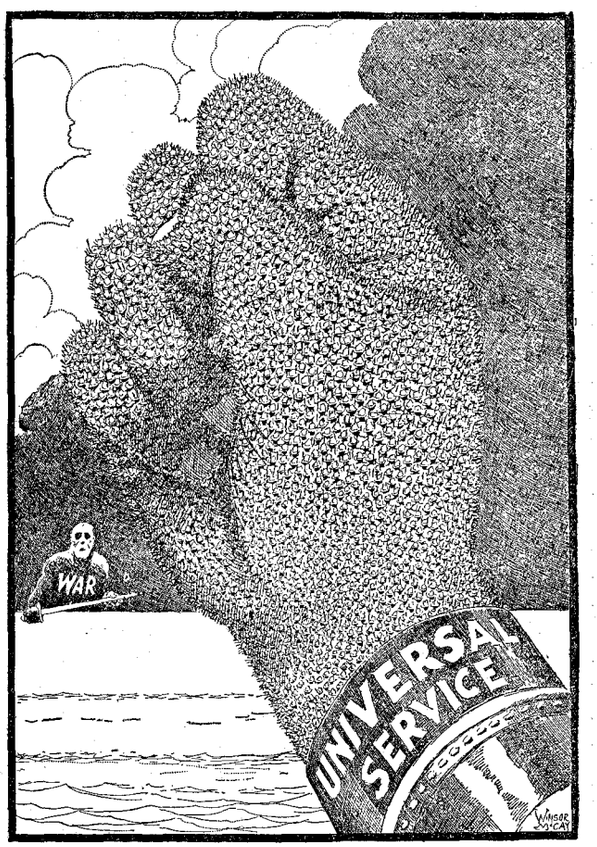
PLAY BALL!
—Cassel in the New York *Evening World*.

the military law of the United States. The measure, which authorizes the President to raise an army of 1,000,000, passed the House by a vote of 397 to 24 and the Senate by 81 to 8, according to Washington dispatches. Real fighting on the bill, we are told, centered in the House, which eliminated the volunteer system from it by a vote of 313 to 109. With the beginning of the operation of the law, observes the New York *Times*, millions in this country who hitherto have looked upon war as something apart from their daily lives will realize what modern warfare means, and it points out that the passing of the law is only a small part of our prodigious task in which all the zeal and energy of the War Department and the Governors and people of the States will be needed. If volunteer recruiting does not progress more rapidly, drafted men will fill vacancies in the regular Army, this journal informs us, and the National Guard must be raised to authorized strength by conscription. This is the first thing to be done, and then the formation of the first increment of the great reserve army must begin. Apart from the transportation of these 500,000 men to the various military bases and their formation and training, in which the services of 150,000 seasoned officers, non-commissioned officers, and privates will be required, *The Times* notes that this enormous work will provide night-and-day operation for thousands of laborers and factories, ammunition-plants and armories. What is more, contractors, steel-manufacturers, laboratories, motor-car makers, and foundries will all be involved in the great labor. Happily, we are told, the War Department has already made its preliminary plans, and by August 2,000,000 men will have been selected for military service.

The failure of the volunteer system to produce an adequate army for the United States justifies Congress in deciding upon compulsory service, according to the Troy *Times*, which thinks also that the presence of the British and French commissions and their emphatically exprest desire that the United States should not repeat the mistake of other countries in waiting too long for conscription were also very influential in bringing about the result. On this point Washington dispatches quote a letter from Marshal Joffre to Vice-President Marshall, in which he said in part that the compulsory-service law is a "most eloquent proof of the common will that inspires us both." Not a few editors call attention to the fact that altho the law has been passed, this is no reason why those who wish to enlist should not enlist before they are drafted; but the New York *World* is not very much encouraged by the report of enlistments for twenty-four days in April. To bring the regular Army under the volunteer system to its full strength of approximately 300,000, there were needed 183,898 men, and, by April 24, there had been obtained 32,108, or about one-sixth. Under this system New York has contributed fewer troops than Illinois or Pennsylvania, while the only State that has given practically its full quota is Nevada, which has recruited 94.4 per cent., and Oregon is next with 59.3 per cent., and *The World* adds:

"Kansas, which, according to Governor Capper, was to produce 50,000 men at once, has actually produced 946, which is 27.9 per cent. of its quota. Missouri, which is Speaker Clark's State, has a record of less than 20 per cent. Chairman Dent's State, Alabama, makes a still poorer showing—10.9 per cent., while the North Carolina of Claude Kitchin has given to the Government only 8 per cent. of its quota. Yet even these States have done better than many others."

The New York *Tribune* believes that April 28, 1917, the day the draft bill was enacted into law, will be remembered as that



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THE ONLY ANSWER TO WAR.
—McCay in the New York *American*.

on which the United States "renounced for good and all a fundamental error in its military policy." We shall not depend again for armies on the "unfair, haphazard, unscientific, extremely costly system of volunteering," this journal goes on to say, but shall "mobilize by conscription the man-power at our

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hand, thus getting the best results not only in the field but in the industries by which our population must be fed and our armies supplied and equipped." We read then:

"It has been an up-hill fight to overcome the tradition of voluntaryism. The idea that one may serve the State or not, as he pleases, had taken deep root in our easy-going American individualism. It fitted in with the loose structure of our national organization and with our frontiersman habits of thought. In young and sparsely settled countries volunteering is in harmony with the popular temper. That is why Canada and Australia have stuck to it in this war. But in a country which has attained, or is attaining, its growth, where economic and industrial conditions are complex, volunteering handicaps efficiency. It hampers national effort, because it prevents unification and scientific selection. It is a policy of muddling and waste."

While the country is congratulating itself on this new law, *The Tribune* says further, it should remember with especial gratitude those whose devoted labors have had the largest influence in clearing the way for this indispensable reform, and it believes it is not too much to say that the late Major-General Emory Upton is the real father of the agitation to do away with the volunteer system, for an unanswerable indictment against it exists in his book, "The Military Policy of the United States." It was left unfinished in manuscript on General Upton's death in 1881, we are told, and lay for twenty years in the archives of the War Department, but—

"It was rescued from oblivion in 1904 by Secretary Root and printed as a public document. It became at once the starting-point for the attack on the vicious volunteering policy which cost the United States so dearly in all its wars. Upton's brilliant critique shattered forever the delusion that volunteering had ever been anything but a calamitous experiment in our history.

"One other name stands out in the crusade now crowned with success. It is that of Major-General Leonard Wood. More conspicuously and efficiently than any other living officer he has worked for universal military training and service. He boldly preached the doctrine of conscription when few others had the courage to use that unpopular word. Public indifference never deterred or discouraged him. But for his breadth of vision, energy, and fidelity, American opinion might not even now have been educated up to the point of discarding volunteering as a broken staff. His name will be justly coupled with Upton's as a leader in the fight to destroy our most dangerous military delusion. Equally with Upton his place will be secure in the history of the modernization of our military system."

The Manchester *Union* sees in the action of Congress a staggering blow against the "whole brood of giants with which we have to contend"; and it tells us first of the "giant of waste," which always challenges the progress of a free people; then of the challenge of the "giant of caste," that terrible monster always ready to smash its way into our counsels; and again the "giant of Prussianism at home, the dark force working in many ways to weaken, distract, clog, neutralize us"; and, best of all, this journal concludes, we have struck a blow at Germany that she will appreciate to the full.

The press of the United States, with a few notable exceptions, remarks the Socialist *Call*, have "betrayed the people of the United States by lulling them to sleep with the lying statements as to the true character of this act." Not all Socialists are pacifists in this country, as the press have made clear, but this journal is convinced of the error of compulsory service, and urges that the conscription act be repealed, when it says:

"Do not let yourself be misled by those who seek to convince you, now that the conscription act is passed, that the people can do nothing to stay the heavy hand of militarism from descending upon the shoulders of the youth of America. The fathers can stay it—can stay it by using their organized political power. In some States the mothers can help push back the hands outstretched to grasp their sons, as they now have the ballot. All who have the right of using the ballot can join in an organized movement to compel Congress to restore the rights guaranteed by the Constitution by repealing the conscription act."

THE CASH-REGISTER OF PATRIOTISM

FEW OF US, comparatively, will be chosen to risk our lives at the European battle-front for the sake of the great cause to which the nation is committed. But there is to be ample chance for everybody to make some material sacrifice for that cause both "by lending to the Government at a low rate as well as by submitting to taxation at a high rate," as the New York *Journal of Commerce* remarks. Friend and foe realized that America "meant business" when Congress passed the great $7,000,000,000 loan bill. The man in the street will realize that America means business when he takes his savings now drawing 4, or 5, or 6 per cent. interest and invests them in the "Liberty Loan" at 3½ per cent. He will realize it again when he, with a million others, pays a tax on his "moderate income" of $3,000 or less. Still again, he will realize it when the war-tax raises the price of his beer, or his cigars, or his chewing-gum, or his motor-car, or his railroad-tickets. Now the man of means does not usually realize the meaning of such things because he has a surplus income which he can spare, and because he is in a position to profit by war-time prosperity. But there is to-day a movement to bring home to the rich man the full realization of the cost of war-making. It is voiced by the press—particularly by the radical section—and it is powerfully influencing the deliberations of the Ways and Means Committee. It is bearing fruit in three directions as the new financial legislation takes shape: in taxation cutting down war-time profits, in almost confiscatory taxation of large incomes, and in taxes on luxuries and things chiefly used by the rich.

Nearly two billion dollars must be raised by new taxation during the coming year, which means that the taxes must be both many and stiff. Congressmen naturally differ as to what methods will be most productive and most fair in their application. Hence, the suggestions made by the Treasury Department are being modified, and the revenue bill is still far from its final form. An enormous increase in the excess-profits tax seems assured, the New York *Evening World's* Washington correspondent thinks, so as to take "practically all above 8 per cent. return." Other tax probabilities, on the basis of the dispatches from the capital, are thus sketched in a Syracuse *Post-Standard* editorial:

"The income-tax revenue will be largely increased. The exemption figure will probably be dropt to $1,500 for single men, and $2,000 for married men, with an increase in the rate as income is increased, until it becomes 25 per cent. at $100,000 a year, and at least 40 per cent on $1,000,000. There are 120 million-dollar incomes in the United States.

"The taxes on distilled and malt liquors and on tobacco will be largely increased. The tax on liquor will be put as high as the traffic will bear, so high that there will surely be a decrease in production and an increase in the price of the bar-room drink, but not so high that it will not produce a lot more money. Cigarets will bear a heavy tax.

"The stamp taxes proposed by the Treasury Department will all be accepted, including transportaion taxes, amusement taxes, tobacco taxes, Pullman tickets, soft drinks, musical instruments, candy, perfumery, and a variety of other luxuries. There will be a tax on automobile production and on gasoline.

"The committee proposes to increase the first-class letter-rate to three cents and the second-class rate to two if not to three. The proposal is a new one, but it is pretty certain that an increase will be made in both the first- and second-class rates.

"There is no present intention to revise the custom laws."

Some members of the House Ways and Means Committee, a New York *Journal of Commerce* correspondent reports, favor still larger surtaxes on incomes than those here mentioned, and even "the requisitioning by the Government of all incomes above a fixt amount." At any rate, concludes the Boston *News Bureau*, "war is a hothouse of income taxation." It notes that "one who was burdened with a taxable income of $5,000,000 in 1913 would have paid $340,010, $687,920 now, and $1,999,106

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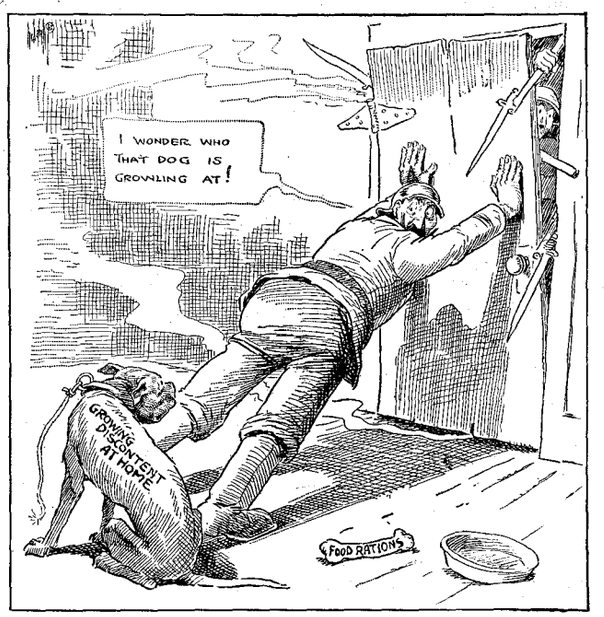
THE SPENDER.
—Spang in the Montgomery *Advertiser*.



WATCHING BEHIND HIM A LITTLE NOW.
—Ireland in the Columbus *Dispatch*.

WHO WILL PAY IN GERMANY?

if the new proposals become law." At the other end of the income line, the inclusion of incomes of from $1,000 to $3,000 would mean 2,500,000 new taxpayers, according to Treasury estimates. Altogether, the new income taxes are expected to yield over $400,000,000.

While Congress works over such figures as these the radical press keep up a demand for the "conscription of wealth." As the Pittsburg *Leader* crisply voices this demand:

"Conscription of men for the Army and Navy will take those who are best able to fight the country's battles.

"Conscription of money will affect only those who are best able to bear the loss."

"This generation," says the New Orleans *Item*, published by Speaker Clark's son-in-law, "has ordained war." Therefore, it contends, "let this generation pay every penny of the cost of war that can possibly be squeezed from the swollen incomes and profits in war-supply industries." The Socialist Milwaukee *Leader* points to the rich sources of revenue at the Government's command if it decides to tax excess profits and swollen incomes which are "revealed in the quarterly reports of the mining and industrial corporations." For instance, it notes, "hundreds of millions of dollars were distributed in copper dividends in 1916." Mr. Hearst's papers also plead eloquently for keeping down war-profits. Says the New York *Journal:*

"The little man who is to have his income of two thousand a year taxed will not complain of being taxed FOR HIS COUNTRY. The big man who is to pay super-tax, a heavy tax of perhaps 40 or 50 per cent., will not complain of the tax if his country needs it.

"But both will complain, and justly, if the billions raised by taxation are to be squandered in paying criminal profits to ammunition-makers and trusts—whether for United States Government supplies or supplies for the Allies, whom we are financing."

On the other hand, the conservative and financial press advise caution in this direction. True, says the New York *Sun*, the Government must in pursuit of revenue "go right and left, near and far, after wealth and earnings," but, it adds, "it can not go after wealth and earnings as a butcher in the slaughter-pen goes after hogs." That is:

"The Government can not go after great incomes in a way threatening to extinguish them without forcing the wealth behind those incomes into new quarters which will not produce the revenues the Government is after. . . . . .

"The Government can not safely tax the earnings of a corporation or a partnership so heavily that the weight of the taxation will begin to slow down the machinery of the industry or the business so taxed. If it does, the Government will begin to get less and less revenue directly from those depleted sources. . . . No taxation program that is destructive of the thing taxed will produce the money."

Tax incomes, the New York *Commercial* similarly advises, "but do not impose on the capital that produces and increases incomes a confiscatory tax." Such a course, explains *The Commercial*, is equivalent to "grinding the seed-corn." These papers are not averse to all taxation of large profits, but they object to what they call "unscientific" taxation. *The Wall Street Journal* advises the Ways and Means Committee that—

"The proper way to tax war-profits is to tax the increased profits of all business by comparison with the previous average profits covering a period of three, five, or ten years and making exemption of 8 per cent. upon new capital set at work in the business."

Turning from conscription of wealth to the call for volunteer contributions of money, we would note Secretary McAdoo's announcement of the first issue of the 1917 "Liberty Loan." This will consist of two billion dollars' worth of 3½ per cent. bonds to be dated July 1, 1917. Subscriptions for these will be received at the banks and other appointed places until June 15. The machinery of the Federal Reserve will be used in the collection. We quote the following from Secretary McAdoo's call for "volunteer dollars":

"The 'Liberty Loan' will be offered at par as a popular subscription, and ample opportunity will be given to every man and woman in the United States who wishes to subscribe to secure an absolutely safe investment, free from Federal, State, or local taxation (except, of course, inheritance taxes). The bonds will be in such denominations as will put them within the reach of every investor. . . . . .

"From communications I have received from every part of the country, large oversubscription to the issue seems beyond doubt. . . . . .

"The greatest immediate service the American people can render in this war for universal liberty throughout the world is to furnish the means for its vigorous prosecution. This bond issue is the first step. I earnestly bespeak the cooperation of every citizen throughout the length and breadth of the land in this great service of patriotism."

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IRELAND A WAR-FACTOR

IRELAND'S SUDDEN EMINENCE as a factor in our relations with our allies elicits trenchant comment here and in Great Britain on the Irish problem. Hardly had the British Commission met the Administration when Mr. Balfour was advised, as a Washington correspondent of the New York *World* puts it, that "a speedy solution of the Irish problem will do more to further the fight for universal democracy throughout the world than any other concession Great Britain could make." The Washington correspondent of the New York *Post* tells of informal talks between Mr. Balfour, President Wilson, and Secretary Lansing, in which it was brought out that Russia and Ireland from the start have been "the two weak spots in the Allied cause." Now that Russia has happily thrown off the yoke, Ireland remains the "single cause of apathy" here. Meanwhile, in London dispatches we read that Lloyd George, in his famous Guildhall speech on April 27, said that "settlement of the Irish question is essential to the peace of the world and essential to speedy victory in the war," and, further, that "Ireland is the one menacing prospect on the whole horizon. We must convert Ireland from a suspicious, surly, dangerous neighbor to a cheerful, loyal comrade." Then he appealed to "the patriotism of all men to sink everything for the one purpose of getting this question out of the way." To show American support of the President's good offices toward a settlement and to voice their approval of Lloyd George's stand, 134 members of the House of Representatives addrest a cablegram to the British Premier, in which they quote his words on Ireland and add:

"MUSIC HATH CHARMS."

NORTHCLIFFE TO LLOYD GEORGE—"Play up, David! It's o-obvious y-y-your fine overtures are t-taming its s-sav-savage breast . . . it b-begins to l-look quite . . . quite f-friendly."

—Cheney in *The Passing Show* (London).

"We believe that all Americans will be deeply stirred and their enthusiastic effort enlisted if the British Empire will now settle this problem in accordance with the principles announced by President Wilson in his address to Congress, asking it to declare war on autocracy for the world-wide safety of democracy and of small nationalities."

London dispatches inform us that Lord Northcliffe, in a pronouncement to the press on the Irish situation, said that "the happiness of Ireland is entirely in the hands of Mr. Balfour and the British mission in the United States. The differences between the two parties here have been so slight that Mr. Balfour's influence can settle the difficulty." It was Lord Northcliffe also who sought through the New York *World* opinions from leaders of thought in this country on the Irish problem. Replies urging a settlement of the Home-Rule question have come from such eminent men as Col. Theodore Roosevelt, ex-President Taft, Mr. George W. Wickersham, Cardinal Gibbons, Dr. Nicholas Murray Butler, President of Columbia University, and Charles W. Eliot, president *emeritus* of Harvard University.

But another distinguished American, Representative Joseph G. Cannon, for many years Speaker of the House of Representatives, holds that "the Irish problem is a problem which must be settled by the people of Great Britain," and that, too, is the judgment of Frederic Harrison, famous historian and publicist, who writes a long letter to the London *Morning Post* on what he calls "the Irish dilemma," which is cabled to the New York *Times*. Mr. Harrison speaks of the enthusiasm with which Englishmen welcome the entrance of our great Republic into this tremendous war, and then asks:

"But does this glorious comradeship in arms quite justify American politicians, however eminent and friendly, thrusting themselves into our municipal politics at a moment of intense crisis? As an Englishman, I wonder to see my stalwart friend Roosevelt and so many leaders of American intellect and statesmanship echoing the stale sophisms of our enemies during one of the most inveterate trials to which Britain has ever been exposed. What would Americans do if we intervened in one of their dilemmas—say, if our ex-Ministers, doctors, and preachers were to summon them with a passionate appeal to raise up their 12,000,000 of colored citizens to equal human dignity, to wipe out the national stigma on the commonwealth that every man or woman born with a dark skin is born into the shame of exclusion and the life of a pariah race?"

Mr. Harrison laments also that Britain's American friends in her desperate crisis "repeat the unreal, untrue, and malicious taunts of our enemies within and without the United Kingdom when they tell us to give the Irish nation autonomy." Where is the Irish nation, he asks, and adds that Great Britain's very dilemma is that "there are three sections of Irish, each repudiating, contradicting, and, if we let them, eager to fight each other."

Among the Irish-American press the *Irish World* (New York), a stout opponent of the English Government, says that Lloyd George, in proposing to change Ireland from a "suspicious, surly, dangerous neighbor into a cheerful, loyal comrade," is merely offering her "a mess of pottage." This journal impugns the interest shown by Lord Northcliffe, whom it calls "Lloyd George's boss" and a "political Warwick." The offer to Ireland of the "semblance" of self-government is a "bribe," and this journal adds:

"An English newspaper, *The New Age*, has declared that 'a half a million troops of one kind or another are immobilized by the condition of Ireland, for which Edward Carson is mainly responsible.' England needs badly these half a million troops at this time when her military forces in France are literally being decimated. She hopes that she can wheedle the Irish into helping her to obtain this half-million of soldiers. Hence Lloyd George's, or rather Northcliffe's, offer of sham self-government."

The Gaelic American (New York) is skeptical of politicians and newspapers that aim at a settlement satisfactory to England and acceptable to Ireland as the best she can get, but it adds:

"If some politicians in Washington undertake to arrange a nice deal with England by which Ireland will be offered a stone, instead of bread, they will fail. The Irish citizens of the United States want to obtain justice for Ireland in the same proportion as the Government undertakes to obtain it for Belgium and Servia. Belgium and Servia want national independence. Ireland also wants national independence and is as much entitled to it as either Belgium or Servia. She has a right to expect the assistance of the United States in obtaining it, now that America has entered the war to fight, as the President says, for civilization and democracy. And they have a right to ask the American people to demand that the military and naval forces of the United States be not used to force on Ireland a settlement not approved by a majority of the Irish people by the only methods by which public questions are decided in America—a free and untrammeled popular election. We have confidence in the American people."

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MR. ROOT AS A FRIEND OF REVOLUTION

TO RESCUE RUSSIA from the desperate plight in which she was left by the "dark forces" of bureaucracy and pro-Germanism is said to be one aim of the American Commission to Petrograd, headed by Mr. Elihu Root, and it seems to the Chicago *Herald* that "since the first American representatives went to France to secure aid for the struggling Republic" no commission from this country has been confronted with a more vital task. It is now our duty "to put the Russian Republic on its feet as far as aid and competent counsel can do so," the Atlanta *Journal* insists. This paper hears that our Government's plans include a large loan "and expert assistance in rehabilitating the demoralized Russian railway system." The Newark *News* takes a military expert's word that "there are 10,000,000 Russians fully trained and hardened, but who have neither guns, munitions, nor other necessary equipment to be of service on the Eastern front. If this legacy of the incompetence and worse of the late Imperial rule can be changed from a liability into an asset, then there is a big task already cut out for the United States in equipping these forces." *The News* adds that our mission will also be charged with "the duty of finding out at first hand the stability of the Government." And, others note, they will help to stabilize it by emphasizing American friendship, and will encourage Russia's leaders to continue the fight for world-democracy while setting up democracy at home. As the New York *Tribune* remarks:

"It will be the delicate and exacting task of the American mission to offer American aid to the Russian people, yet at the same time to make sure that the aims of the Allies as a whole are to be promoted by that assistance. The internal situation in Russia is confused. Evidently there are influential elements there more engrossed with internal reorganization than they are with the prosecution of the war against the Teutonic Powers."

For such a task the papers quoted consider the choice of Elihu Root to head the Commission eminently fitting. With scores of others they enlarge upon Mr. Root's ability, and his diplomatic and administrative experience. Yet there are a few sharp critics of this selection. The Socialist New York *Call* declares that the appointment of "Root, the very incarnation of toryism, conservatism, and capitalism," is "suspicious" and "shady"; "it offends the senses of the American people; it is a mortal insult to the Russian people who have just overthrown the sort of thing that Root . . . stands for." "Siberian exiles and radical labor classes are now dominating the Russian Government," we read in a New York *World* dispatch, "and American extremists are seeking to incite opposition against Mr. Root on this account."

At a dinner in New York last week, Prof. Alexander Petrunkevitch, of Yale, himself the son of a leader in the first Duma, cited this distrust of Mr. Root as bearing upon one dangerous element in the Russian situation. He said in part:

"The danger lies in the fact that the Russian Social Democrats consider an autocracy—the worse the autocracy the better—they consider an autocracy gives the promise of a socialistic state because everybody is dissatisfied and ready to fight it, but that a constitutional democracy, a country like this country, satisfies too many, and therefore postpones indefinitely the dream of a socialistic republic. . . . . .

"I personally have the highest admiration for Senator Root. I do not know who the other members on that Commission are, but I know that the press, the Socialist press in New York, are already writing about them, and I know that they are going to cable that over into Russia. I know that the men will be met there with distrust. I know that unless there are members on that Commission who will be personally acceptable to the Russian Social Democrats, the Russian press will create the impression that the Commission was sent for the special purpose of fighting down the Social Democrats, who are now in the ascendency in Russia."

But Mr. Ivan Narodny, vice-president of the Russian-American Asiatic Corporation, does not believe "that the Socialist element will play any great rôle in Russia, as the backbone of Russian political life is and remains the peasantry and the intellectual middle class." He expects the American Commission to work with representatives of these elements in the establishment of a federative republic. And to further that end he suggests the addition of a few men who know Russia at first hand, or who are known there. Among these, he names Colonel Roosevelt as being no doubt the most popular American in Russia.

TOPICS IN BRIEF

THE country will forgive garden-plotters.—*Newark News.*

AND we must teach even our potato plants to shoot.—*Baltimore American.*

IT will be easier if the new republics will form alphabetically at the left.—*New York Sun.*

HERE the embattled farmers stand and fix the price heard round the world.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

PERHAPS it isn't so much how dry we are as how dry we are going to be.—*New York Sun.*

BERLIN'S idea of a British defeat is when Haig tries to advance three miles and makes two.—*Columbia (S. C.) Record.*

"WAR-BRIDES" are risky, says an exchange. Do they differ in this respect from ordinary brides?—*Charleston News and Courier.*

WE hear a great deal these days about "pan-Germany," and we gather that this country is going to help do it.—*Chicago Daily News.*

THE name of the lieutenant of the American gun-crew which sank a *U*-boat contains a warning to all German submarines: B. Ware.—*New York World.*

"IT is all over," groaned the Kaiser, "The game is up. The American people have decided to put into the war the money which they now spend for chewing-gum and penny chocolate!"—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

IN the hope of shielding them from submarine attacks, Great Britain has left off her hospital-ships their distinctive insignia. Now, if some way could be found to make the French cathedrals look like breweries.—*New York Sun.*

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IN THE DANGER-ZONE!

—Cassel in the New York *Evening World.*

THE back steppes of Russia may soon become the front porch of the world.—*Brooklyn Eagle.*

THAT wagging Austrian tail looks friendly, but the bite is on the German end of the dog.—*Wall Street Journal.*

"THERE are two Germanys," says the Kansas City *Star*. One, as we see it, is a-plenty.—*Macon Telegraph.*

THE freedom of the press never was guaranteed to interfere with the freedom of the Republic.—*Wilmington Star.*

GET busy with the food crop, suggests the Atlanta *Constitution*. That will give you a place in the sun.—*Columbus Dispatch.*

"WOTAN line impregnable," Berlin claimed; but the Allies knocked the "n" out of the first two words.—*Chattanooga News.*

SINKING hospital-ships is a charming trait in a sensitive gentleman who shrinks from being opposed by negro soldiers.—*Albany Knickerbocker Press.*

AT an auction sale of first editions Thackeray's "Snob" was sold for $1,975. It took a genius to make a snob worth that much.—*New York Evening Sun.*

A BODY of Polish workmen in Camden, N. J., accused a native American, one Schmidt, of disloyalty, and had to testify against him through an interpreter.—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

To those who recently were wont to drink unctuously to *Der Tag* a substitute toast that sounds somewhat the same, and yet is safer, much safer, is here suggested: "Der Flag."—*New York Morning Telegraph.*

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FOREIGN - COMMENT

ENGLAND HARD HIT BY SUBMARINES

EXTREME DISSATISFACTION finds expression in the British press with the manner in which their Admiralty is handling the submarine situation, and most of the papers protest against the policy of secretiveness in veiling the shipping losses due to the *U*-boats. As figures are now published, they say, it is impossible to form any accurate idea of the amount of tonnage that has fallen to the guns and torpedoes of the "pirates." In enemy circles great satisfaction prevails, and the German Minister of Finance, Dr. Helfferich, speaking in the Reichstag, said that the submarine policy is an overwhelming success. He stated that 1,600,000 tons of shipping had been sunk, with a loss of only six submarines, during the first two months of unrestricted *U*-boat war. Over against this is the statement of the British Mission at Washington that on the day before Mr. Balfour sailed the British caught twenty *U*-boats in one day by eliminating a submarine-base, and the semiofficial statement of the London *Times* that since the campaign began the submarines had been captured and sunk at the rate of one a day. However, while the Germans may be concealing their losses, Admiral von Capelle comments on the fact that the English are doing the same. He remarked to the Reichstag:

HUMANITY TORPEDOED.

GERMAN COMMANDER—"Seems to be a neutral—send him down."
—*Land and Water* (London).

"Notwithstanding the sharp censorship in Entente countries, sufficient news has reached us to show that the *U*-boats have hit a vital nerve of England, and, through her, of her Allies. The London *Morning Post* of April 16 says the number of English boats really sunk has been kept secret, but that the scales are inclining toward Germany and that this gain probably will increase in mathematical progression. This is significant. The Navy has fully realized the expectations on which the proclamation of the sea-barrier was based, and it has no doubt that in a conceivable time England will suffer the consequences."

The London papers loudly call for more information from the Admiralty. *The Daily Mail*, commenting on one of the weekly reports of merchant ships lost, says:

"This week's return is very grave. Even so, it does not show the full extent of the damage done by the German submarines. Its figures, of course, are truthful as far as they go, but they refer only to the British ships, and the result is they give a false impression.

"They do not include French, Italian, American, and neutral vessels, all these being sunk, as well as British ships. We have reached a point of the war where we rely to some extent upon neutral tonnage to bring us our supplies; thus the loss of Norwegian and of Spanish ships trading to this country affects us, altho it makes no appearance in our returns.

"The second point which must be remembered is that these losses are cumulative. They are felt more and more severely as they continue, just as the turns of a thumbscrew are little felt at first, but when they increase they grow increasingly painful."

The Time is very angry and supports the contention of *The Morning Post* that "the figures have been juggled." It considers that—

"If fuller details were furnished, the case would be found still worse. We see no good, but on the contrary much harm, in trying to shirk or minimize the facts. It does not deceive the enemy, who sees in it a sign rather of weakness than of strength, and it tends to produce a sense of false security among our own people. We do not suggest for the moment that the returns as given are intended to produce this effect, but we know they do produce it. The people do not realize the magnitude of the loss because they only see that about 2,500 ships or more arrived and sailed, and that some fifty-odd were lost and the proportion looks comfortably small. . . . It would be far better, as Runciman said, to tell the whole truth and to let the country realize what is before us. Everything in this country depends on the intelligent comprehension by the public of the real situation."

The Daily Telegraph urges the greatest effort in ship-building, and remarks that it would be suicidal to count on America's aid in this respect unless British shipyards supplement our efforts:

"The position brooks no delay. Not only this country but the whole Empire and the Allied cause are imperiled so long as the losses at sea are in excess of the production of new ships. It is useless to lean on America, anticipating that she will solve the problem for us. That country is short of labor and short of material, as is officially admitted, and she is now confronted with new demands on both owing to the decision to raise an army for service in Europe. America will assist, but nothing she can do can save us from the consequences of want of effort on our own part."

None the less *The Morning Post* looks to America for ships:

"We ask our American friends to take the whole situation very seriously into account. It is useless to imagine either that the submarine warfare upon commerce is not a main factor in the war or that some happy invention may defeat the submarine. It probably will be defeated, but it would be suicidal to reckon on this."

One of the British Ministers, a former American citizen, Sir Albert Stanley, the well-known traction expert, once of Detroit, frankly admits that the submarine question has proved increasingly difficult to handle, but, with American cooperation,

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he hopes that the problem will be solved. In one of his recent speeches, reported by *The Daily Express*, he said:

"We have not yet found a way of dealing with the submarines so as to remove the danger of their being an enormously important factor in determining the outcome of the war. The effect of the submarine war upon the existence of the British Empire is simply this—that we can not continue to bring into this country all the supplies and materials required for our existence, for the continuance of the war, and for the actual needs of our industries.

"The entry of the United States into the war will have a far-reaching effect on the ultimate result. The United States will be quick to realize the serious position of shipping as the result of the submarine war. She will turn out ships so rapidly that for every vessel sunk by the Germans another will be floated."

Other British Ministers, and the majority of them, display characteristic optimism. For example, Lord Robert Cecil, the Blockade Minister, assumes that every conflict between submarine and armed merchantman ends in the loss of the submarine. In an interview with the *Petit Parisien* he said:

"With regard to the results of the submarine blockade, it can not be denied that the losses sustained by merchant shipping are important. I do not think, however, that it is any exaggeration to say that they are considerably below what the Germans hoped to inflict upon us. It should not be forgotten also that, while we talk much about the victims of Teuton piracy, we say little or nothing about the losses sustained by the pirates.

"I am able to state upon the authority of the Admiralty that between February 21 and April 1 there were no fewer than forty-nine fights between British vessels and German pirates. If you bear in mind that, according to the returns supplied to the Commons by Sir Edward Carson (the First Lord of the Admiralty), there were forty others between February 1 and 21; this gives us a total of about ninety combats in two months."

JOHN BULL IN A FIX.

NEPTUNE—"Better admit defeat, John."

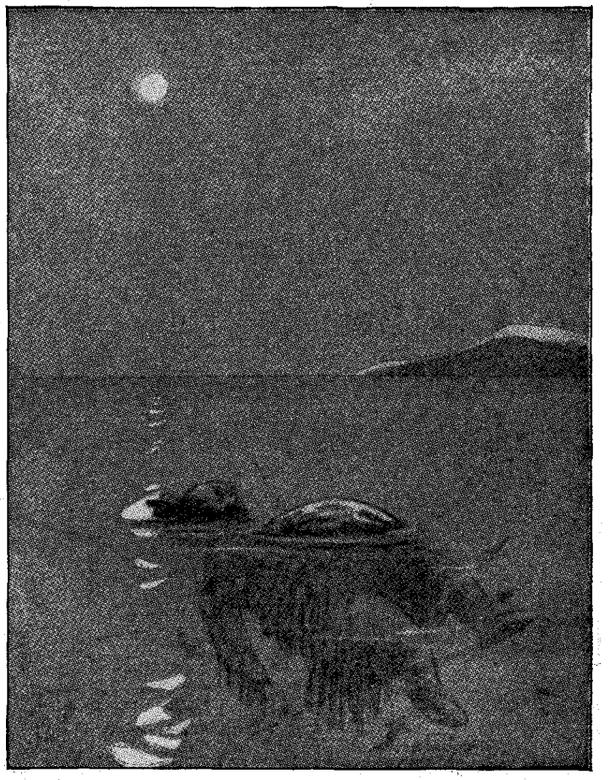
—*Nebelspalter* (Zurich).

The British Prime Minister, Mr. Lloyd George, thinks that the submarines have done more good than harm. At the Guildhall, in London, he said:

"There is no doubt we have lost many ships, but they brought America in, and I am perfectly satisfied with the balance."

RUSSIA'S GREATEST DANGER

A CIVIL WAR in Russia is thought to be a possibility by many competent observers unless the extreme radicals can be induced to go a little more slowly. Reports indicate that at present, and until the Constituent Assembly can meet, Russia is being ruled by two more or less



RUSSIA QUOTES THE KAISER.

"*Germany's future is on the water.*"

—*Novy Satirikon* (Petrograd).

self-constituted bodies—the Provisional Government and the Council of Workmen's and Soldiers' Delegates; and there seems to be considerable friction between the more conservative Government and the semisocialistic and radical Council. The Manchester *Guardian* summarizes the situation when it says:

"The dispute is not simply a vulgar one about power; it goes deep down to questions of policy. The Council stood for a republic when the Duma and the Provisional Government were desirous of keeping the late Czar, or, at any rate, the Romanoffs. The Council wants the Constituent Assembly to meet as soon as possible; the Provisional Government apparently wishes to postpone the Constituent Assembly till after the war, or, at any rate, delay it as long as possible. The Council wants large social and economic changes (notably in connection with the land); the Provisional Government, composed chiefly of landowners and rich industrialists, does not take the same view, and in any case would like to defer any radical handling of these thorny problems. The Council is more interested in internal political and social reconstruction than in the war; the Provisional Government is more interested in the war than in internal political and social problems. The Council is international in its outlook on war and foreign problems; the Provisional Government is Imperialistic. That such differences should exist is perfectly natural and should not in itself excite apprehension. But the marshaling of armed forces against one another, which is apparently the present tendency, is not the way to adjust them. In that direction lie disaster and civil war. The obviously proper way of arranging matters is to hasten the meeting of the Constituent Assembly, the one body which has the power to create an executive and a legislature unquestionably representative of the Russian people. Those who are suggesting that the Provisional Government should try to end the dispute with the Council by an appeal, or the menace of an appeal, to

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RUSSIAN SOLDIERS WHO RALLIED TO THE REVOLUTION.

Note the red flag with the inscription, "Down with the Monarchy! Long Live Democracy! Long Live the Republic!"

armed force are no friends of Russia, of this country, or of the cause of democracy."

The views of *The Guardian* are supported by the Petrograd correspondent of the *Petit Parisien*, who writes:

"The most pressing political question is the date of the meeting of the Constituent Assembly. The Workmen's and Soldiers' Council desires that the date should be soon, and that even the armies at the front should participate in the elections. The Government would prefer to put off the elections until after the war, so that the provinces occupied by the enemy might be able to take part, but, under the pressure of the Workmen's and Soldiers' Council, the Government has announced that the voting will take place as early as possible, perhaps this summer."

Count Ilya Tolstoy, the son of the great Russian idealist, fears that the pressure of the extreme radicals will result in a reaction. In a recent lecture he said:

"It was the extreme Socialists who checked the revolution of 1905. They went so far as to produce a reaction. Their policies result in anarchy, and it is in anarchy that the dark forces come into power.

"While there is some danger that extreme radicalism may bring about the reestablishment of autocratic government, there is no danger that it will give the victory to Germany."

The editor of the reliable Petrograd *Birzheviya Vedemosti* is anxious that foreign opinion should be correctly informed of events in Russia, and to that end cabled the following digest of the situation to his paper's correspondent in London:

"Union between Provisional Government and Army includes the high commands as well as officers and men, and it is strengthening from day to day. Army is prepared to support Provisional Government, preserving and defending it against any danger from whatever source it may threaten.

"The idea of even a constitutional monarchy is definitely discredited among the large masses of the people. All classes of the population desire a democratic republic and vast social reforms, especially agrarian. . . . . .

"Great success is quite assured to the forthcoming issue of the so-called Loan of Liberty. The clergy, both Orthodox and Catholic, are to lend all their support to the loan propaganda. Throughout Russia there prevails boundless patriotism.

"All the municipal councils throughout Russia are shortly to be reelected on the new basis of the universal, equal, secret, and direct suffrage.

"At the present moment relations between the moderate and extreme elements of the revolution are losing their acuteness and becoming cordial.

"All parties, without exception, will continue to support the Provisional Government."

The vexed question of the form of future government will not be settled till the Constituent Assembly meets, and the Petrograd *Ryetch* believes that the machinery for electing it on the basis of universal adult suffrage can not be completed for at least nine months. Present indications show a trend toward a republic. The Manchester *Guardian* remarks:

"When so conservative a Russian as Professor Vinogradoff says that a Russian Republic is practically certain, and when such opportunist politicians as the Cadets decide unanimously in favor of a republic, it is safe to suppose that the republic is assured."

The Petrograd correspondent of the London *Times* reminds us that the supporters of the Romanoffs, tho silent, still exist, that the mass of the Russian people are intensely conservative, and that the revolutionary Socialists, who are agitating most loudly for the republic, are more conspicuous for noise than numbers. He continues:

"The greatest danger that could befall Russia would be civil war. The agitation in favor of the immediate establishment of a republic temporarily holds sway, but there are still many elements in Russia which can not reconcile themselves to the abolition of monarchy, altho all, excepting a few dreamers, are opposed to the revival of the autocratic régime.

"The Old Believers, a very stanch and numerous contingent, have proclaimed themselves in favor of a constitutional monarchy. Many Cossacks belong to the old faith. The soldiers outside Petrograd and remote from the influence of agitators largely remain faithful to the idea that Russia can not exist without some form of monarchy."

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LATIN AMERICA AND WAR

AMERICA'S EXAMPLE, combined with none too gentle blandishments on the part of the German diplomats—not to mention the submarines—seems likely to bring all our Latin-American neighbors to a sense of their responsibility to help in "making the world safe for democracy." Such is the view of the Manchester *Guardian*, which notes the fact that our "daughter republics," Cuba and Panama, immediately followed our lead in entering the war. *The Guardian* expects some joint action on the part of the A. B. C. Powers:

"Argentina, Brazil, and Chile, the A. B. C. States, as they are called, have always had a certain intimate relationship between themselves, and cooperation between them and the United States has been steadily fostered by President Wilson. Brazil, too, is as near akin to our ally Portugal as the United States to this country. She was colonized by Portuguese, actually belonged to Portugal during the first half of the nineteenth century, and sent cordial and fraternal greeting when Portugal became a Republic a few years ago."

Brazil has severed diplomatic relations with Germany, and, commenting on this step, which was occasioned by the sinking of the Brazilian vessel *Parana*, the Rio de Janeiro *Jornal do Commercio* says:

"Our road is clear. We have confidence that the Government will know how to use its authority. It is not the loss of the ship which must affect us. We have in our ports enough German vessels to indemnify ourselves. We are under a moral obligation, which we can not evade, to support the action of the United States. Brazil would cover herself with opprobrium if she did not protest in the least Platonic manner against German brutality."

Another Rio paper, the influential *O Paiz*, similarly remarks:

"The rupture of relations is not enough, and the Government decision does not wholly satisfy public opinion. War is certain to come. An inexorable decision is drawing us toward it. It is impossible to go against the current and not suffer shipwreck. . . . . .

"Germany throws herself upon us as she threw herself upon the United States. Nothing remains for us but to act in defense of our sovereignty. Even if Germany were inclined to give us satisfaction, how could we accept it and trust her explanations? We must consider Brazil virtually involved in the war. The whole nation awaits confidently the action of the Government, certain that it will know how to rise to its high responsibility before the people and the world. Brazil's path is marked out; she will follow it with firmness."

The situation in Brazil has brought into existence a powerful organization known as "The Allies' League," and, according to the Rio *A Noite*, it has requested the President to adopt the following measures:

"1. To confiscate the arms of the German Confederation of Rifle Clubs in southern Brazil.

"2. To stop the transmission of the correspondence of German subjects to the interior; and to establish a permanent supervision of the German residents in Brazil.

"3. To suspend the publication of the German newspapers, which spread ideas calculated to alarm or mislead public opinion.

"4. To offer to the Allies and the United States the cooperation of the Brazilian Navy.

"5. To sequestrate the interned German vessels until more radical measures can be taken.

"6. To demand the resignation of Senhor Lauro Müller as Minister for Foreign Affairs, and to replace him by Senhor Ruy Barbosa."

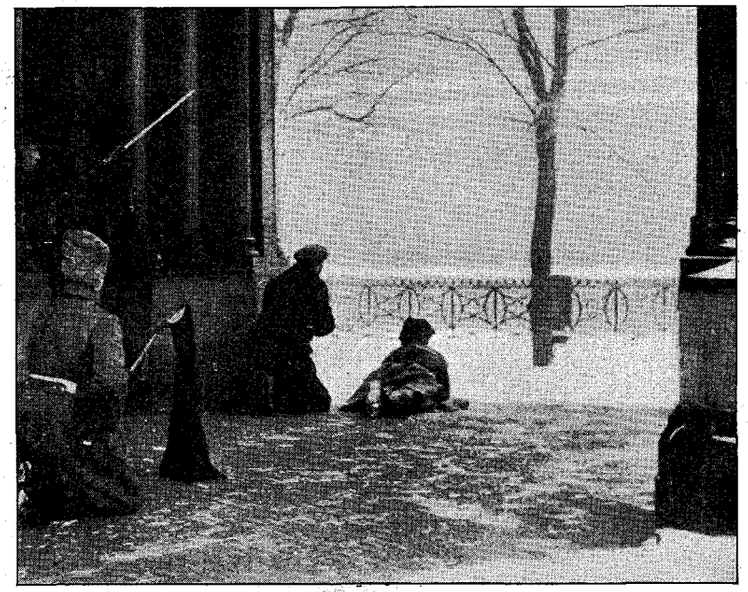
In Argentina the demand for war is not so strong, tho it is still considerable. The Buenos Aires *Prensa* in a gravely reasoned article urges the Government to be prepared to take action should necessity arise, a view shared by *La Nacion*, which is not satisfied at all with the present state of affairs. *La Nacion* proceeds to say:

"Argentina has lost its old ideal of integrity and honor in face of brute force. We must now range ourselves by the side of the United States if our dignity and our interests have any meaning. This is the choice we have to make. Are we to respect our past integrity and adhere to the American solidarity, which is a law of honor for all the peoples of this continent, or are we, in gross cowardice, to submit to the terrorism of despots?"

In the neighboring republic of Uruguay anti-German feeling is strong. One of the Montevideo papers, *El Siglo*, says that the action of the United States "is an example to other neutrals which still hesitate," while *El Diario del Plata* thinks that a breach of relations is inevitable. In Chile, where there has always been a considerable pro-German sentiment, due to the large German settlements there, there is little prospect of any joint A. B. C. action, tho the general tone of the press, while supporting the Government's recently stated policy of strict neutrality unless directly attacked, yet inclines to the belief that sooner or later Chile will have to enter the struggle against Germany. The Santiago *Mercurio* gives vigorous expression to this opinion. Bolivia has followed the example of Brazil and has severed diplomatic relations with Berlin. In Central America Guatemala has led the way by a breach of relations with Germany and seeks to cooperate closely with the United States. An official statement issued by the Ministry of Foreign Affairs runs in part:

"Guatemala, which has always been a sincere and loyal friend of the United States, takes pleasure and pride in finding itself identified more than ever with the principles which have been proclaimed by the Government of Washington in the crisis through which the world is going."

South-American papers emphasize the fact that a rupture of diplomatic relations is almost invariably a prelude to actual war, while the Buenos Aires *Prensa* rejoices at the entry of Cuba and Panama as belligerents, for "they will destroy the lairs of the submarine pirates in the Antilles," an aspect of the situation which has caused much relief to Latin-American shipowners and exporters.



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RUSSIAN SOLDIERS AND STUDENTS FIGHT THE POLICE.

The police supported the Reactionaries during the revolution and fired from the windows and housetops upon the people. These soldiers and students are firing at the police on the other side of the Moikia Canal, from the porch of a church, in the tower of which the police were ensconced with a machine gun.

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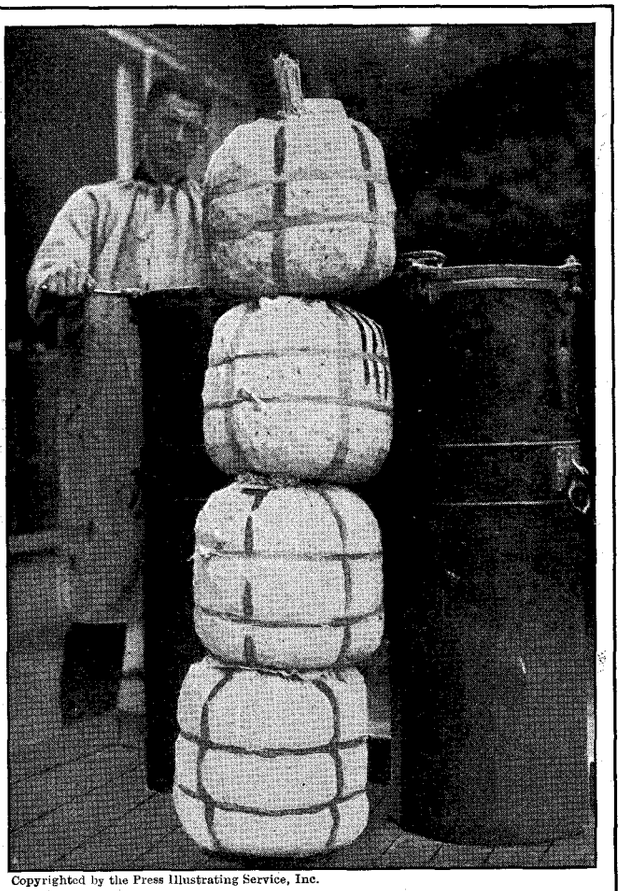
SCIENCE - AND - INVENTION

ONE CHARGE OF GUNPOWDER

A FOURTEEN-INCH NAVAL GUN uses 460 pounds of powder at once. Just what this means may be realized by a glance at a photograph reproduced on the cover-page of *The Scientific American Supplement* (New York, April 14), where the charge, packed in bags holding 115 pounds each and piled one on another, is seen to reach nearly to the head of a workman standing by them. This picture is suggested by an article on the great naval ammunition-depot on Iona Island, in the Hudson, about 40 miles north of New York. Says the writer:



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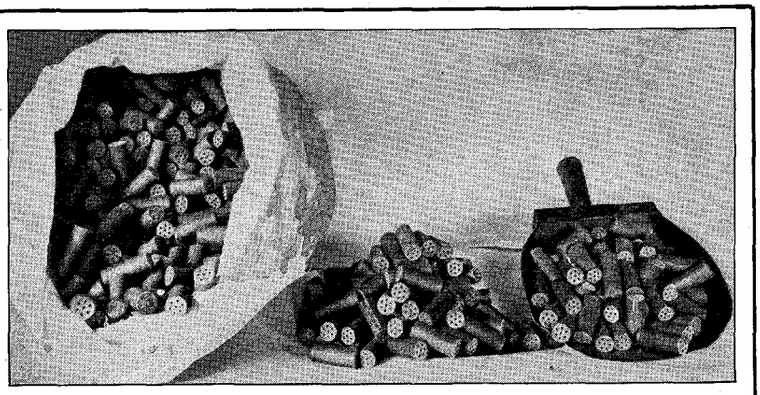
ONE CHARGE FOR A 14-INCH NAVAL GUN.

"One of the pictures shows samples of the ordinary kind of smokeless powder used for charging large guns. It will be seen that the powder is in the form of small cylinders, which are pierced from end to end by a number of small holes, and the purpose of this arrangement is to produce the proper kind of explosion in the gun. If the explosion was instantaneous, like that of nitroglycerin, the shock would be so sudden as to rupture the gun, even before the shot could be started on its way; but with this form of powder the explosion is of the nature of an extremely rapid burning, thus producing a progressively increasing gas pressure that starts the shot gradually and continues to accelerate its speed until it leaves the muzzle of the gun. The nature of this explosive burning is as follows: A cylinder of this form can not be exploded instantaneously, but the flame from the priming ignites the cylinder both on its outer surface and through the small holes at the same time. As the cylinder burns the holes become larger, thus affording a continually greater burning surface, and the production of gas increases proportionately. The result of the total action of hundreds of these small cylinders of comprest powder is that the pressure is comparatively low at first, thus starting the movement of the heavy shot without an injurious shock to the gun, but the pressure rapidly increases and progressively increases the speed of the projectile.

"As very considerable weights of material have to be transported about the island, a little railroad has been laid out extending from the dock on the river to the various buildings, but as an ordinary steam-locomotive would be dangerous, on account of the possibility of sparks coming from it; a special motor operated by comprest air is used."



SMOKELESS POWDER AS PREPARED FOR USE IN BIG GUNS.

A returned correspondent from Germany writes in the New York *Times* that the Germans are using brass powder cases, instead of the bags shown here, and he suggests that it may show that "their supply of cotton is evidently less than their supply of copper and brass," which they get from captured Servian mines.

EXIT THE AERO-STUNT—The days of reckless aeroplane exhibitions and experiments are over, according to William Salisbury, who writes in *The Nation's Business* (Washington, April). He goes on:

"The toll in lives was terrible for a time, nearly two hundred being the total of the sacrifices in this country alone within four years. The lure of fame, the plaudits of thrilled multitudes, the novelty of it all led to a species of madness among aviators in their desire to excel all others. But the novelty has worn off, and the surviving airmen have been sobered by the fate of their fellows. Moreover, exhibitions do not now pay enough to attract many of the best fliers, and the menace of war has given a feeling of greater responsibility to family and country. Each trained aviator is reckoned as of more value than a regiment. General Pershing has said that for observation purposes an airman is worth a cavalry corps. The records of the American Army from January 1 to December 26, 1916, show that 7,087 flights were made, a distance of 251,775 miles traveled, and a total time of 3,357 hours spent in the air without a fatality. There were several deaths in the Navy, and a few fatal accidents among civilian aviators, but proportionately there were far fewer than were caused by the use of automobiles. On the manufacturing side, the organization of reputable companies into an association will discourage stock fluctuation and other kinds of fraud on the public. Some of the capitalization of concerns in the association is frankly stated to be as yet of no par value. But possibly a billion dollars' worth of stock in aeroplane companies has been issued. How much of this has been sold to the public no one knows."

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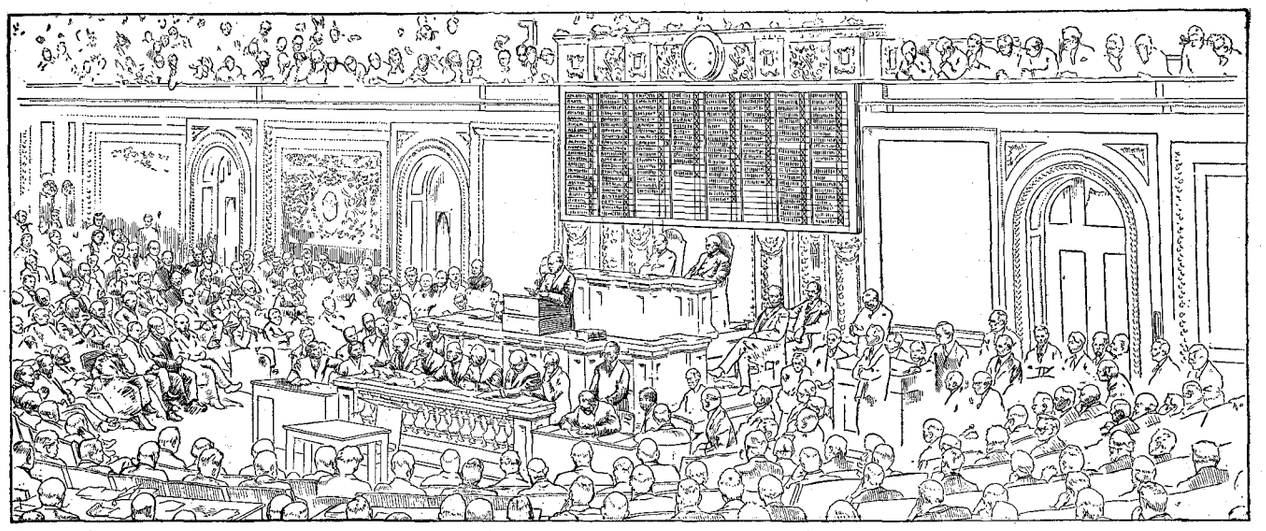

Courtesy of "The American Machinist," New York.

A TIME-SAVING DEVICE SUGGESTED FOR RECORDING THE VOTE OF CONGRESS.

BIRTH-CONTROL FOR FLIES

THERE will be no necessity to swat the fly if we make it impossible for him to be born. Flies breed usually in barnyard manure-heaps, and if these are properly sterilized the birth of the fly will be rendered impossible. It becomes very important, of course, to choose a sterilizing substance that will not destroy or injure the value of the fertilizer. Experiments under the auspices of the United States Department of Agriculture show that it is possible to increase its fertilizing powers while totally ruining its value to our enemy for breeding purposes. The substances recommended by the Department are the common fertilizer ingredients calcium cyanimid, acid phosphate, and kainite. Says a recent press bulletin issued by the Department:

"The valuable feature of the discovery is that by the new treatment the fertilizing value is increased at the same time that the menace to health is lessened. Under treatments for preventing fly-breeding heretofore in use, the fertilizing value of the substance has been decreased or not affected.

"The fertilizer ingredient indicated by the experiments to be most effective is calcium cyanimid, a compound in which nitrogen from the air is fixed by electricity. The investigations showed the value, however, of adding other ingredients to balance properly the chemical effects and to prevent waste of fertilizing elements. Acid phosphate was found to be the supplemental ingredient most needed, but a still better fertilizer was obtained when kainite was used also. The three substances, cyanimid, acid phosphate, and kainite, give a fertilizer complete in itself, containing nitrogen, phosphorus, and potash, as well as lime.

"As a result of the experiments, the Department's specialists advocate the use of mixtures of one pound of cyanimid and two to four pounds of acid phosphate per four square feet of surface exposed, when the manure is in boxes or pits. When in open piles the rate of application should be four pounds of cyanimid and four or more pounds of acid phosphate per eight bushels. To be sure of retaining all the fertilizing elements, more than four pounds of acid phosphate are recommended. When kainite is used it may replace a portion of phosphate."

Earlier experiments made by the Department show that both borax and hellebore are effective, but that borax may lessen the value of the fertilizer, while the hellebore neither lessens nor increases this value. In the new treatment with fertilizer ingredients not only is the value increased, but also the waste of certain valuable elements, usually lost, is prevented. To quote again:

"In their most recent experiments the Department's specialists tried numerous other substances, including sulphur and various plant infusions. From none of these, however, were the results as satisfactory as those obtained with the use of borax, hellebore, and the fertilizer mixtures."

A MACHINE VOTE

THE PHRASE "the political machine" would take on a new aspect of actuality if Congress should adapt a voting device of the type noted in *The American Machinist* (New York, April 19), by Wilfred Lewis, president of the Tabor Manufacturing Company. Mr. Lewis was astonished not long ago, as perhaps some of our readers will be now, to learn that it takes generally no less than an hour and a half to get a vote of the House of Representatives, using the tedious and antiquated process of calling the roll. In fact, a favorite form of filibustering in the House is to keep demanding roll-calls on every question that comes up, some of them introduced for the purpose. It occurs to him that in this electrical age some more efficient method might be adopted, and he proposes a far more accurate one, which he thinks might accomplish the same result in half a minute or less. Such a device has been in use in the Russian Duma for years, and presumably there is some reason why other legislative bodies have not adopted it. Mr. Lewis makes his suggestion as follows:

"It occurred to me while listening to the debates in the House, followed by such interminable roll-calls, that a vote on any question had better be 'seen than heard,' that the old maxim should not be applied exclusively to children. The talk, of course, will go on forever, but with a little preparation the vote might be flashed instantly on a screen back of the Speaker in full view of every member and be photographed by an operator in the gallery near the clock. This procedure would require that every member of the House have a lock-box in front of his seat which, when opened, would cause his name to appear in a certain space on the wall or screen. When a vote was called for, he would press a button showing 'Yes' or 'No' opposite his name, or simply vote 'present' by doing nothing. The number or title of the bill would be displayed at the same time; and if the record was illuminated, it could be quickly photographed.

"I believe the time will come when all legislative bodies will be equipped for voting in this expeditious way, and that the same method will be adopted by engineering and other bodies that have no time to burn.

"You can readily estimate the cost of the voting done by 500 or 1,000 high-priced men day after day and year after year in the present absurd way. The cost of installing effective voting machinery in Congress might be considerable, but it would soon be saved at the rate of perhaps $2,000 an hour in the cost of legislation; and more time could also be given to the consideration of the bills presented."

The accompanying illustration shows President Wilson addressing a joint session of Congress in the hall of the House of Representatives, with an automatic electric vote-recording bulletin, such as Mr. Lewis describes, fastened to the wall above the Speaker's chair.

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A NATION OF CRUST-THROWERS

"OF ALL THE LANDS that I have visited," says Sir Rabindranath Tagore, "the United States is the only one where a person eats the inside of a slice of bread and throws away the crust." That the East-Indian poet and philosopher meant this literally is the opinion of an editorial writer in *The Electrical Review and Western Electrician* (Chicago, March 24), but he admits that the observation has a wider significance. It illustrates the practise of the nation with reference to the country's natural resources. The writer goes on:

"Not many years ago an eminent geologist estimated the waste of natural gas to be at the rate of 1,000,000,000 cubic feet daily, and probably much more. The inside of the bread was the oil in the well, which had a market value greater than the crust of gas that was permitted to escape.

"Future generations have vested interests in the natural and irreplaceable resources of a country which the present generations should respect. The most important of these resources are those which are and may be used for fuel; and the National Government is justified in the employment of every legitimate measure for their conservation.

"Perhaps the most efficient manner in which the coal, gas, and oil resources of the country may be conserved is by the passage of suitable legislation for the encouragement of the development and use of water-powers. Much legislation has been enacted with reference to this subject, but most of it has been so restrictive as to discourage private capital. That the development of water-powers is imperative every engineer who has thought on the subject will concede.

"The problem is to convince the legislator that there are only two ways in which they can be developed. These are either by private or public means. In this country the former method at present seems to have preference, while in the province of Ontario, Canada, great strides have been made within recent years with the utilization of water-powers under Governmental auspices."

If development is to take place under private auspices, the editor goes on to say, then the legislators must sooner or later recognize that private capital will demand the likelihood of a reasonable profit. What is reasonable profit? he goes on to ask. Is compensation for the value of the plant, including going value and water-rights after twenty-five to fifty years, reasonable, or should the company be willing to surrender its title upon receiving its investment only? Here is his answer to these questions:

"The general principles which should govern the granting of the privilege to develop water-powers were clearly set forth by a body of eminent engineers and scientists in a report of the Water Power Committee of the Fifth Conservation Congress. Briefly summarized, the essential principles laid down by the Water Power Committee in its report are these:

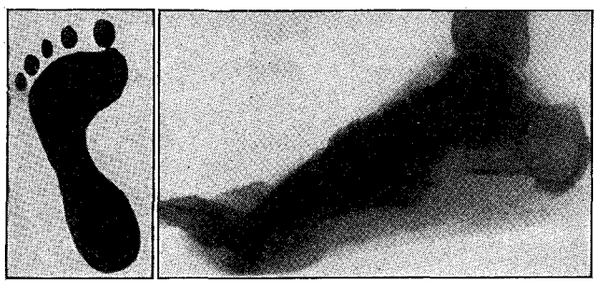
"The grant should be for a sufficiently long time to be financially attractive to investors; the Government should reserve unto itself the right of recapture; the Government should exact some compensation for the privilege; the interest of the Government should be safeguarded against speculation, and some other details by which these principles are to be made effective.

"Sound public policy requires that at least these minimum conditions be imposed before the privilege of developing a water-power is granted.

"Everything considered, it is undoubtedly preferable to have private capital develop the water-powers, and legislation should speedily be enacted that will encourage such development."

THE MENACE OF THE SHOE

THAT THE MAIN FACTOR in causing foot-ailments through life is the conventional shoe we are assured by Dr. Jacob Grossman, who writes of the shoe as an "increasing menace," in *The Medical Review of Reviews* (New York, April). Fortunately we do not start off in infancy with shoes of the standard adult shape, for the baby's foot is very delicately formed and has extremely flexible joints. Stiff-leather shoes would be cruel. But before long the little feet are put into boxes and thereby so cramped that there is serious interference with their development. The artificially deformed foot of the Chinese lady is largely a thing of the past, but we are nearly as bad as the Chinese used to be, with the difference that we deform children of both sexes impartially. Says Dr. Grossman:



Illustrations by courtesy of "The Medical Review of Reviews," New York.

THE NORMAL VS. THE FASHIONABLE FOOT.

At the left is the foot of a four-year-old child, a shape which normally persists through life. But the wearing of conventional shoes deforms the foot as shown in the *x*-ray picture at the right. Note the position of the toes and the breaking down of the arch.

"It is absolutely unphysiological and dangerous to permit these infants to wear shoes, because they cramp the feet and interfere with their future development. Children should not wear shoes until they begin to walk, and then only periodically. They should be permitted to walk in their bare feet, as this allows the free and proper use of the muscles employed in walking.

"The outline of the normal foot is practically the same throughout life. The inner border is almost a straight line and the outer border is curved, with the convexity externally meeting the inner border anteriorly. . . . . .

"With few exceptions, this outline is not interfered with until the conventional shoe is worn. The continual wearing of these shoes will eventually result in deformed feet. They will subsequently assume the shape of the shoe.

"Not only does the shape of the conventional shoe cause mischief, but the heels are also offenders. They are too high as a rule. A high heel strains the foot, eventually leading to unnatural positions, and subsequently producing weak feet.

"A vast majority of the weak feet that we meet with usually result from the conventional shoe. This condition is very often overlooked, probably because it is erroneously called flatfoot. In an analysis of seven hundred cases of weak feet there were a very small percentage that showed a flat impression, these few being well-advanced cases. As a rule the symptoms of weak feet are not referred to the feet. In children the gait is awkward. They walk upon the entire sole of the foot. The toes are turned outward, and the soles and heels of the shoes are worn down on the inner side. The children tire quickly, complain of pain and discomfort occasionally, and want to be carried continually. Such weak feet in childhood are often the beginning of severe deformities later on. . . . . .

"Much can be accomplished by carrying out the prophylactic measures subsequently enumerated. In children the following suggestions will aid considerably in preventing weakness and suffering in later life.

"1. The feet of small children must not be forced or prest into shoes.

"2. Creeping should be encouraged. Infants should be placed upon their abdomen. The desire of locomotion will soon induce the child to become accustomed to creeping.

"3. Abnormal locomotion, such as sliding over the floor on the buttock, develops when children are forced to assume a sitting posture at too early a date, the creeping period being suppresst.

"4. The period of creeping must be changed spontaneously by the child into one of walking. Only when a child of its own accord attempts to stand up and walk ahead, holding to some surrounding object, should it be permitted to do so.

"5. To force children to walk, either with the aid of a nurse or with go-carts or walking apparatus, is absolutely objectionable. All such appliances and devices of any construction whatever are impracticable and unnatural. Hastening the commencement of locomotion increases the danger.

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"6. Children should not be taken on long walks where there is little or no opportunity for them to rest when overcome with fatigue.

"7. Regarding the choice of shoes, broad-soled shoes to allow unrestricted action of the toes are best.

"For older children and adults the following exercises have proved useful in strengthening the muscles of the feet:

"1. Walking barefooted.

"2. Walking upon the front part of the foot.

"3. Grasping motions with the toes, exercises with foot-weights.

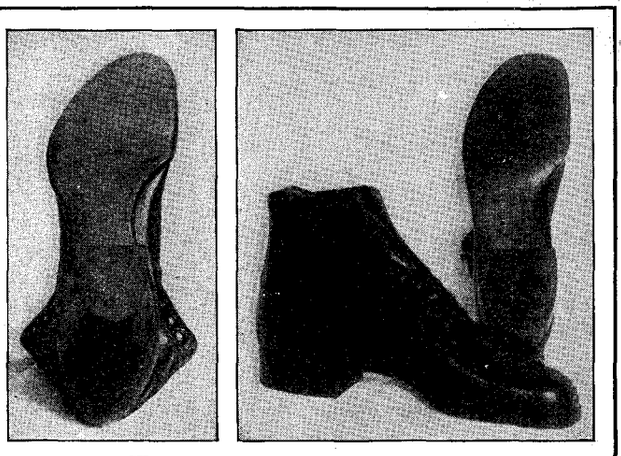
"The proper shoes for adults should be built on an anatomical basis. They should be made to fit the foot and not as the conventional shoes are made. The conventional shoe makes the foot fit the shoe with consequent damage to the feet. Shoes should have broad soles and heels which are square and of the proper height. . . . . .

"Foot-ailments will exist just so long as the conventional shoe will be in demand."

WHY DRINKERS DRINK

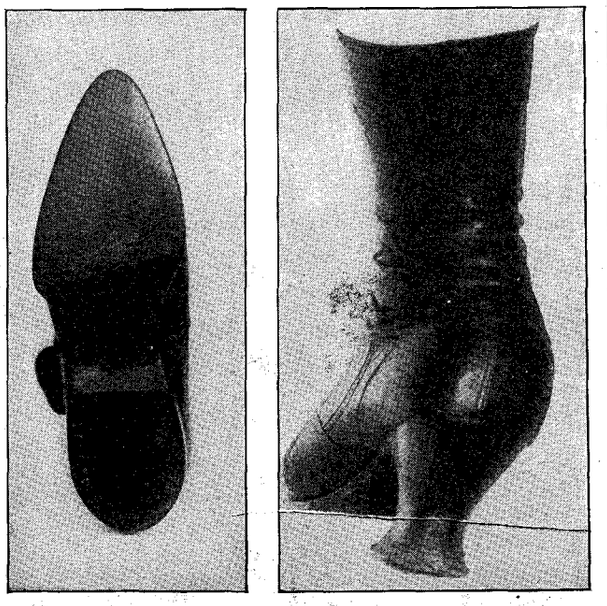
A RESEARCH FOUNDATION has been established at Hartford, Conn., to find out why men drink. The purpose of this foundation, we are told by Dr. T. D. Crothers, writing in *The Medical Record* (New York), is "to seek an explanation of the puzzling phenomena of the drink evil and the paradoxical symptoms of the victims." It is Dr. Crothers's belief that the use of alcohol is preceded by distinct physical and psychical causes and forces that may be studied like any other natural phenomena. For instance, asks Dr. Crothers, why do large numbers of most excellent men suddenly use spirits to great excess for a few days or weeks, then stop and resume their normal condition of healthy, temperate living? The interval between these drink-storms is marked by most exemplary living and conduct, and the drink periods are equally prominent in insane and idiotic acts. He goes on to say in part:

"Persons of this class are seen in all circles of society and very often among the most influential, intellectual brain-workers who are respected and are men of affairs. What condition of the brain and nervous system predisposes to and favors the outbreak of a craze for narcotism from spirits is unknown. Other instances are of men who, after half a lifetime of sobriety, temperate work and living, suddenly become users of spirits, in addition resisting all efforts to correct, and finally culminating in pauperism and death. There is no explanation of the causes which impel men to drink continuously, down to death. This begins sometimes at the height of prosperity and achievement, or following disaster to property and family. Apparently, the causes were elation from success and triumphs or despair from loss and disappointment, but evidently there are some other conditions beyond these to account for the trouble. Young men in college, brought up under the same conditions and influences, bring out this fact. Without any special causes or reasons one uses spirits to excess and becomes a cripple and dies early. The other abstains and lives a long, useful life. The number of persons who use spirits in various ways present the most confusing class of symptoms that are unstudied. What condition of body and mind furnish the soil, plant the seed, and favor the growth of inebriety and alcholism is yet to be studied.



SHOES THAT WIN MEDICAL APPROBATION.

At the left is a good shoe for women, with square heel and properly shaped soles. The shape of the broad-soled shoe at the right is not unlike that of the normal foot pictured on the opposite page.



DISAPPROVED.

The conventional shoe is held responsible by many physicians for most of our foot-ailments. Note the converging borders of the sole at the left and the abnormal attitude of the foot produced by the absurdly high and wabbly heel at the right.

What laws of growth, heredity, culture, surroundings, nutrition, and mental impression favor the development of the drink evil are questions for the future.

"There are general and special causes, there are physical and psychical forces, there are hereditary influences—that are all active factors in the production of the drink evil. What they are and how they act; how they develop and culminate; what laws govern their growth and progress—these are the subjects which scientific study must determine. This research work proposes to make practical the examinations and studies in connection with other work and give counsel and advice to persons who are conscious of suffering from alcohol and fear a development of incurable conditions in the future."

A HUNDRED PER CENT. OVERDRAFT—We are growing lumber at the rate of about twenty billion board-feet per year. This sounds well, and it would be quite satisfactory if we were not using it at the annual rate of forty billion feet—a huge overdraft on our lumber-bank. Says Logan G. McPherson, in a communication to the New York *Sun:*

"It is estimated that of the approximately 5,000,000,000,000 board-feet of merchantable timber that was originally comprised in the forests of the United States about 2,700,000,000,000 remain. Of this there is owned privately 2,020,000,000,000; by the National Government and States, 680,000,000,000. While the annual consumption of lumber is at the rate of approximately 40,000,000,000, the new growth is at the rate of less than 20,000,000,000 board-feet. The need is obvious not only for conservation of the existing supply, but for the planting of new trees to maintain an adequate supply for the future. Of the 900,000,000 or more acres of original forest land about 300,000,000 acres have been converted into farms, about 180,000,000 acres have been cut over but are being restocked, while about 65,000,000 acres have been cut over and are not being restocked. The devastation of the forests means that the rainfall quickly runs to the watercourses without imparting needed moisture to the soil and that there is facilitated the erosion which destroys its fertility."

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LETTERS - AND - ART

OURSELVES AS POSTERITY

THE VERDICT OF HISTORY is seen in the American declaration of war. So thinks Mr. G. K. Chesterton, who intends "no flattery" in saying that "this great and democratic yet distant population stands somewhat in the position of posterity." Posterity, he qualifies, may make mistakes, but they will see "certain historic facts simply as facts, as we see the Norman Conquest or the discovery of America." And one of these broad facts they will thus see in bulk is "the fact that the Prussian appeared in history as an enemy." One of the few things we know of Attila, he points out in his weekly *causerie* in *The Illustrated London News*, is that "the glory of Attila was a calamity to society, that the power of Attila was the impotence of society." This verdict, no more than the other, will not be reversed. Mr. Chesterton proceeds to the first fact which makes the American decision conclusive, and this, he declares, needs careful statement in order to avoid "the tone of cheap superiority about the long neutrality of a vigorous and valiant nation":

"SISTERS."
By Edwin H. Blashfield.
Symbols of the three republics, Russia, France, and the United States, painted for the sale by the American Artists' Committee for the benefit of the Fraternité des Artistes.

"Anybody who ever supposed that Americans as such were 'too proud to fight,' in the ironical sense of being too timid to fight, was a fool whose impudence was simply ignorance, and especially ignorance of history. Within living memory America was full of fighting, in a literal sense even yet unknown to England, altho England is full of fighters. It was even less likely that they had changed in military quality since Bull Run and Gettysburg than that we had changed in military quality since Plassy or Waterloo. Moreover, much that strikes an Englishman in America, like much that strikes him in Ireland, as being mere anarchy, is only a different manifestation of mere courage. But when we have guarded against this irritating error, we can safely propound the purely intellectual truth. And the truth is that America had been largely converted, in the manner of a rather mild religious conversion, to the modern ideal of peace, both in its sane and its insane formulas. The difference might be stated thus: Pacifism really was in America something which it never is anywhere else, tho it always pretends to be. It was democratic. The people, or great tracts of the people, really wanted peace; and were not (as in Europe) merely told by horribly unpopular Socialists that they really wanted peace. It was the poor, plain man of the Middle West who could truly be described as disliking all war. It was not merely the international proletarian, who can safely be described as disliking or liking anything, since he does not even exist to answer. The most startling proof of this is the fact that there could be in America such a thing as a pacifist popular song—a music-hall ditty that is not patriotic, and is almost antipatriotic. Try to imagine that 'Keep the Home-Fires Burning' could be sung enthusiastically with the intention of keeping all males of military age at home by the fireside. Imagine a song about the British conscientious objectors in the style of the 'British Grenadiers.' That will suggest the position in which it was possible for a very virile people to applaud the mother's song, which ran 'I Didn't Raise My Boy to Be a Soldier.' That mother has already discovered that you always run the risk of doing so if you raise him to be a man. Now, to have stung all this solid and sincere neutralism into war is a fact which history will count as final. No arguments about whether the pacifist had cause to be exasperated can count for an instant against the fact that he was a pacifist and that he was exasperated. If the Germans did something which made Mr. Bertrand Russell plunge into a suit of khaki and rush out of Cambridge breathing fire and slaughter, it would be quite useless to say that what they did was not provocative. If some German action awoke Mr. Romain Rolland in his Swiss mountains and made him rush down the slope and die in the carnage of Lorraine, it would be quite clear that his comment on the act was an answer to all possible defense of it."

Romain Rolland is known to almost everybody as the French author of "Jean Christophe," who retired to Switzerland when the war came and wrote "Above the Conflict." Mr. Russell is less well known, tho he may be bette known to us when England releases him to accept the chair of philosophy Harvard has offered. Just now he is deposed by Cambridge University and lives under restrictions as a troublesome pacifist. Compared with these two men, Mr. Chesterton thinks "Americans had a right to be neutral," and even desired it, but "it is the final

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criticism on Germany that they could not be neutral, even when they desired it." He proceeds:

"The question is yet further clarified by the last provocation actually offered to America—the proposal to treat the self-defense of merchantmen as piracy. This theory is so plainly an insanity that it is not even a sophistry. It has nothing to do with any international understandings, but with the elementary ethics of cause and effect, of responsibility and reason. It is precisely as if a magistrate were to pay a band of official highwaymen to stab and rob all pedestrians, and then hang the pedestrians for rioting if they resisted. With this enormous idiocy modern Germany loses her last link not merely with civilization, but with the human mind itself, and merely barricades herself in a mad-house. And the moment of that loss is the moment of the entry of America, which may truly be described as the entry of mankind. It is even, as I say, like the entry of unborn mankind. We have talked too much of America as 'a daughter nation,' and have tried too often to patronize a daughter when we ought rather to have respected a very distant and very independent cousin. But in this sense there is truth in the tag—the Western democracy speaks for our daughters and our sons even more than for ourselves. The youth of the world has found pacifism impossible because it has found Prussianism intolerable; it is the rising generation that is knocking at the door of Potsdam, and knocking with a battle-ax; it is the babe unborn that stirs and cries against the Herod who has slain so many babes.

"President Wilson, in his great speech, was truly and worthily what somebody was once called fancifully—the orator of the human race. There was a powerful impersonality in his very eloquence which was all the more human because it was not individual, but rather like the mighty voice of a distant but approaching multitude. The simple words with which he ended were among the sort of historic sayings that can be graven on stone. There is a moment when man's moral nature, apparently so wayward, finds its path with a fatality like that of doom. 'God helping her, she can do no other.' That is the answer of humanity to all possible preaching about the inhumanity of war, to libraries of loathsome realism, to furnaces of ghastly experience, to the worst that can be said, to the worst that can be endured. There comes a moment in which self-defense is so certainly the only course that it is almost superfluous to say it is the right one. There is nothing else, except to commit suicide; and even to commit suicide is to connive at murder. Unless a man becomes the enemy of such an evil, he will not even become its slave, but rather its champion. In such an extremity there enters at last an awful simplicity; and we share something of that profound spiritual peace which always possesses the armies fighting in the field. God helping us, we can do no other; for God himself will not help us to ignore evil, but only to defy and to defeat it."

REMEMBERING FRENCH ARTISTS—More than a thousand of the artists of France have fallen on the field of battle. Many others have been crippled or lost their sight. So there is a great opportunity to aid those who are looking helplessly into an uncertain future. There is a peculiar debt of gratitude imposed upon the American artist, says Mr. Will H. Low, the painter, in the New York *Evening Post*, and the exhibition of which the picture opposite forms a part is an expression of that gratitude. Mr. Low writes:

"Of the many appeals for relief of the illimitable suffering caused by the world war, few have had earlier response or more continuous devotion than through the activities of the American Artists' Committee of One Hundred. It began as soon as the devastation of Belgium and the invasion of France made evident the claims of the dependent families of our French brothers in art who were called to arms, and has continued without pause or relaxation until to-day, with prospect of its prolongation into the uncertain future. Representing at home a limited class, whose importance in the scale of civilization can seldom be measured in terms of dollars, our artists realize fully the hazards of the vocation, and above all know intimately how infrequently provision for the future can be made in the earlier years of an artist's practise. Especially is this true in Europe among the very class which first answered the call for the defense of their country. The loss of life among these younger artists of France has been appallingly great, and the dependent mothers, wives, or children thus left without resources have found such relief as they have had through the ministrations of the Fraternité des Artistes organized in Paris for this purpose, in close cooperation with our American Artists' Committee of One Hundred."

THE AMERICAN "CAMOUFLAGE"

A NEW SLANG WORD, which is an equivalent for our longer phrase of "throwing dust in one's eyes," comes from France, coined in the war. More literally, the new word, which is *Camouflage*, means raising a smoke to fool the enemy, and the men who engage in this fascinating pursuit are the artists who fight the enemy with their brushes. As imitation is the sincerest form of flattery, our artists, that is, those who are in the ranks above the illustrators, have formed themselves into an American *Camouflage* to serve the national colors by means of their own colors. Deceptive coloration is the principle at the basis of this war-measure, and it is interesting to recall that one of our distinguished artists, Mr. Abbott Thayer, is the author of the most scientific work on the subject of this principle as it is to be observed worked out by nature for the protection of animals. A hundred American artists have organized themselves into a committee and have already advanced their preparedness by frequent correspondence with artists of the French *Camouflage* and by arrangements with officials of the Government. Mr. Ernest Peixotto, a member of the American committee, gives in the New York *Evening Sun* some details of the work in France which enlarge on the account we furnished our readers on an earlier occasion:

"At the beginning of the war, the French artists went into the lines, did effective work, and many were killed, as happened with the men of every class and vocation. Later, the older men were detailed to do cartoons and make posters to stir the spirit of the country. A group of these men turned their hand to making war-supply depots, wagons, motor-trucks, and trains invisible. Under almost any conditions, whether in woods or in open country, this deceptive art was found to be successful to a great degree. It is almost impossible now for aeroplanes to locate the French batteries. There has been some success in concealing moving trains, and standing trains have been effectively painted out of the landscape.

"The work is founded on the theory of the Indian who painted himself so he would be lost in the desert when hiding from animals or pursuers. The trick is being used to conceal outposts and observers who are stationed at dangerous points. Many false posts have been constructed for observers. I have been informed in complete detail of how an outpost that proved of great service was substituted overnight for a dead horse in No Man's Land. The dead horse lay between the lines on a bit of rising ground. During the night the dead horse was removed and the sculptors made a fake horse, which was put out with a man inside. His business was to remain there during the day and come back to the lines at night to report. As his post was above the German trenches, he was able to keep close watch on the enemy's movements at that point.

"Among many instances showing the extent to which deceptive coloration may be of service, the one in which a village street was actually faked is very striking. It was desired to pass soldiers from one part of the front to another past the end of a village street which was within sight of the German glasses and easy range of their guns.

"The artists painted a street, prolonging it by perspective, and made it seem that there was still an empty street. Behind this muslin scene soldiers passed all day long without detection and undisturbed by the enemy's guns. Such work as this has its elements of grave danger, of course, as the least indication that one side is attempting to conceal what is going on at a certain point draws a concentrated fire from the other.

"It has been possible to construct fake roads of painted muslin to draw the enemy's fire while important movements of troops and supplies were being carried out elsewhere. Painted nettings hung over the batteries conceal them successfully by making them look like their surroundings. The possibilities of effective deception have proved almost unlimited."

To carry out the plans of the American Committee, there will be needed the cooperation of scene-painters and house-painters. The organization might ultimately number as high as 7,500.

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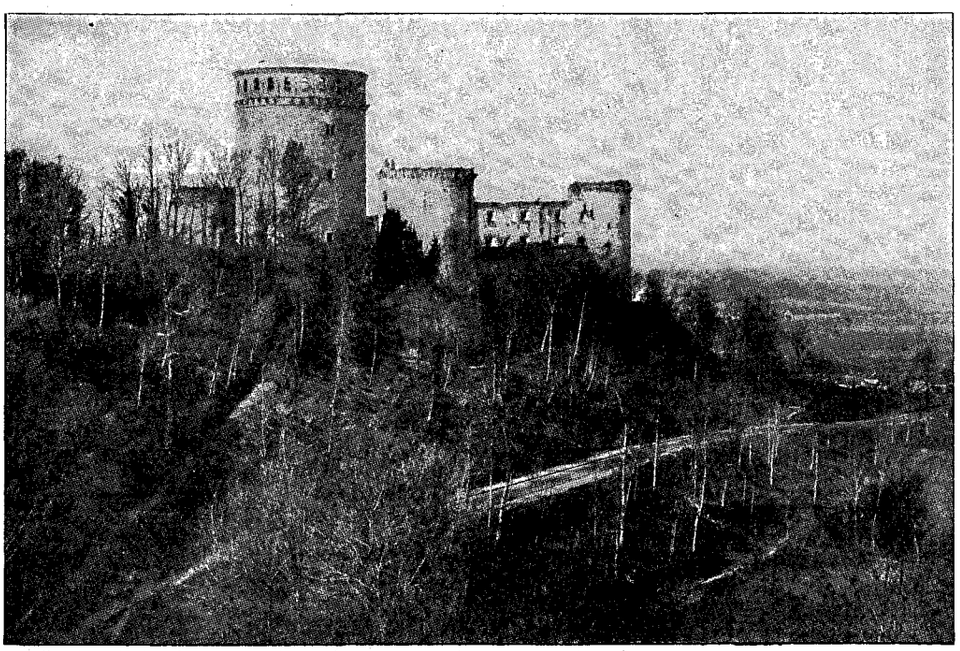
Such as are already enrolled number well-known names like E. H. Blashfield, George de Forest Brush, Barry Faulkner, William A. Mackay, Abbott Thayer, Daniel French, J. Alden Weir, Herbert Adams, Paul Dougherty, Cass Gilbert, and Bertram Goodhue. This word is added:

"There is a great deal of work that will need to be done as soon as America is active in the war. Some of our men who are accustomed to handling paint on a big scale have been able to mix colors in such delicate tones and so scientifically by the analysis of light and use of the impressionist's theory of vibrating color that the successful solution of the most important problems in deceptive coloration can be safely predicted."

WHAT COUCY REVEALS

GERMAN CRIMES AGAINST ART show that this people excel in "pure, wanton destruction." The phrase is written by Mr. Cortissoz, art editor of the New York *Tribune*, who reviews the series of these offenses crowned by the destruction of Coucy-le-Château. We quote what he says because it affords a fine contrast with the dignified and measured acceptance of their wounds by the French themselves. The Hun, says the American critic, "began his crimes against art with the conflagration at Louvain. Then came the bestial violation of the cathedral at Reims, projected with insensate malice at the beginning and periodically revived ever since the same stupid meanness. . . . Probably this exercise of dull spite will continue until the Hun is kicked out of range; he will not otherwise stay his hand. And very recently he has wreaked himself upon Coucy-le-Château, with characteristic futility, as the event showed, in a military sense, but doubtless to the gratification of his feeling of hatred for a thing of mere beauty. That is all that Coucy was—a great monument of the historic past, a majestic ruin. But the Hun passed that way and it had to go." So does one speak who feels himself with the real owners a coinheritor of the great spiritual gifts of the past. The country bleeding from this new wound speaks thus in the pages of *L'Illustration* (Paris):



From "L'Illustration," Paris.

LIKE MANY-TOWERED CAMELOT.

The view of Coucy-le-Château, in eastern France, was one of the charms of the landscape. It was as shown here that the castle had been seen for centuries dominating the surrounding country.

"The photographs taken of the Castle of Coucy on the arrival of our troops, compared with the *ante-bellum* aspect of the historic château, well known to the archeologists and tourists, show the results of the barbarous havoc so maliciously and gratuitously wrought by the savage Teutonic hordes. The inspectors of the Bureau of Monuments will in due time draw up a detailed report of the damages done.

"But so much is certain even now that, on account of the crumbling down of the towers, it will be impossible to reconstruct the castle such as it appeared, seen from the Chauny road. This romantic view is lost forever.

"In his study of the Castle of Coucy, which appeared in the 'Petites Monographies des Grands Édifices de la France' (Short Monographs of the Great Buildings of France), Mr. E. Lefevre-Pontalis has fortunately fixt for all time to come the characteristic traits of this masterpiece of military architecture of the Middle Ages. We learn from his sketch that the castle was built between 1225 and 1230 by Enguerrand III., lord of Coucy, on the spot and over the ruins of a fort which had been erected there at the beginning of the tenth century by Hervé, Archbishop of Reims. In its original plan, the new construction was four cylindrical towers 35 meters tall and a turret which, by its dimensions, was reputed to be the widest tower in the world.

"Divided in three halls superposed by galleries and ribbed vaults, this famous tower had a diameter of 31.25 meters and a height of 54 meters. On the ground floor, the thickness of the wall was 7.46 meters. We believe the *Vorwärts*, of Berlin, when it tells us in a semiofficial note that the German engineers needed 28,000 kilograms of explosives to perform their dastardly work of destruction.

"This is not the time and place to recall to memory the long and brilliant history of the sieges and assaults endured by the Castle of Coucy. But at least we may be permitted to quote here the proud device of the lords of Coucy:

Roy ne suys
Ne prince, ne duc, ne comte aussi,
je suys le sire de Coucy.

(I am neither king nor prince
nor duke nor count,
I simply am the lord of Coucy).

"Dismantled by Cardinal Mazarin in 1652, the ruins of the castle were utilized as a sheer, inexhaustible quarry by the masons of the neighborhood until the Government declared it, in 1856, a state domain. At the initiative of Viollet-le-Duc, the giant turret, which was in danger of falling to pieces, was girdled with two iron rings at the height of the corbels and recovered with a roof, while all the cracks were repaired with the greatest care.

"To-day nothing remains of this donjon, whose characteristic silhouette imprest itself so deeply upon the mind of the observer, but a monstrous heap of stones. The German mines have, indeed, fully succeeded; the whole castle is one pitiable wreck. The four angular towers have disappeared; the falling stonework felled the beautiful trees which were part of the historic scenery.

"Should we anew point out the military uselessness of the now doubly historic castle? From its ruins this is our consolation, we see Noyon already ours, and Laon, which soon will be delivered from the enemy's clutches."

A captain, says a cable dispatch to the New York *Tribune*, was the last Frenchman to see Coucy in its perfection:

"As he looked there came from the midst of the castle a blinding blaze of flame. The keep and the battlements flew asunder and for the moment everything vanished under an impenetrable cloud of dust and smoke.

"When, after many minutes, the cloud cleared away, keep

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and towers and battlements had disappeared as utterly as many-towered Camelot. All that remained of that fairy dream was a ragged piece of wall pierced by a window or two and piles of white, fresh-broken stone that poured down the steep hillside like a landslip."

TOO DANGEROUS FOR US TO READ

THE BRITISH CENSORSHIP has been cutting us off from one of the weeklies that has gained a reputation for its Americanism—*The Nation*. To British eyes it must have appeared a refractory child that had better be kept at home. The London *Chronicle* states that "the Army Council is responsible" for the prohibition, and "it was moved to take action because enemy newspapers were in the habit of quoting from it." Other papers, too, like the Northcliffe press and *The Morning Post*, it is said, no doubt gave the enemy editors comfort in the quotations they made, "altho they were generally entirely mistaken in the deductions they drew from them." The Manchester *Guardian* calls the prohibition "one of those ill-considered acts of official pettiness," and observes that "in newly freed Russia and in America, always free, it is safe to assume that this example of British regard for a form of freedom hitherto somewhat jealously cherished will be received with astonishment verging on incredulity." An American view is exprest by *Reedy's Mirror* (St. Louis) in saying:

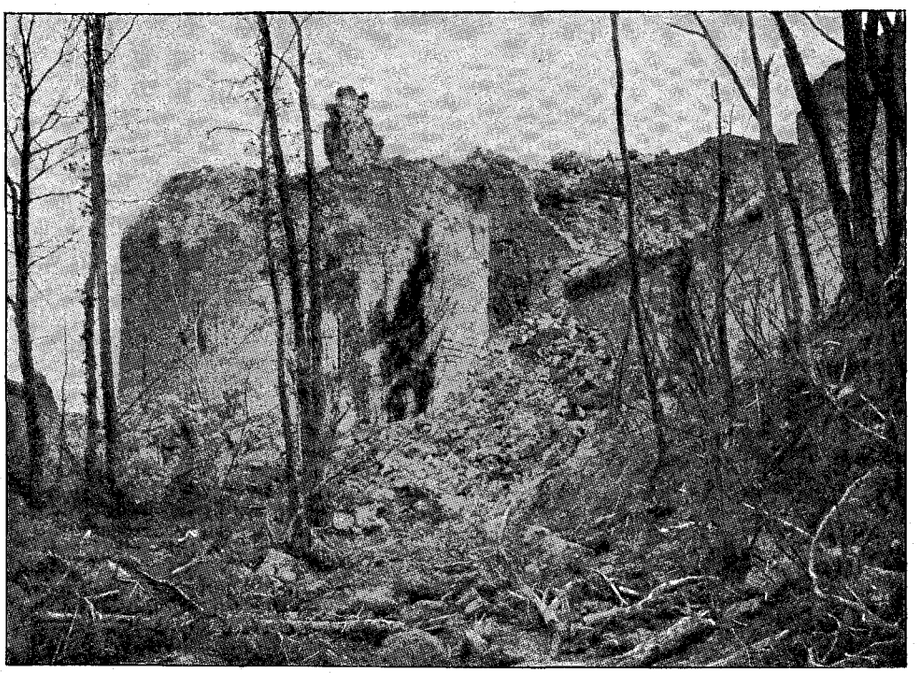
"Whatever *The Nation* has printed that can be read at home but shouldn't be read abroad I can not imagine, unless it be some strictures upon Premier Lloyd George. This I do know: the London *Nation* is one of the glories of England. It is a paper that has not given way to hatred. It is a paper that is British of course, but it is democratic and humane. It is sometimes more American in spirit than our own Brahminical if excellent New York *Nation*. In cutting off *The Nation* from America, or *vice versa*, the British authorities have done an unwise thing, for Americans who have been reading the paper will conclude that *The Nation* has been telling things that Great Britain, now our ally, does not wish that we should know. *The Nation* has been the champion in England of the ideas of President Wilson, and that it should be denied access to this country at this time is a mystery concerning which Americans will think the possible worst of Great Britain."

The trouble with *The Nation*, according to Mr. James Walter Smith, writing in the Boston *Transcript*, is its editor, Mr. H. W. Massingham, who, tho a Liberal, is not one after party standards. He has had a brilliant journalistic career in London, particularly as former editor of *The Daily Chronicle*. When conducting this paper he opposed the Government's procedures in the Boer War, and was obliged by the proprietors of *The Chronicle* to resign. We read further:

"Since 1907, Massingham has been in charge of *The Nation* and has made it a really important organ of opinion on all matters of importance in English life. I am careful not to say that at all times it has represented English or British opinion, or the best opinion of British liberalism, for I am certain it has not. It has represented Massingham's opinions, and these, however attractively they may have been put, and however convincing his arguments may have seemed, have not always been approved or accepted by the public. But the paper has always been a living force. Its notes of the week have been bright, if sometimes too biased. Its 'leaders' have been trenchant and finely written. Its special articles have been brilliant, and its book-reviews excellent. But, in general, Massingham's review has contained the very faults that one would find in its editor. It is just a little bit pontifical, too apt to let truth be eclipsed by phrase-making, and often too intolerant of the opinions of others. If there is a defense for such intolerance and pontificality it is that no party review can exist in England unless it does what *The Nation* does—and does it well. Massingham is now well over fifty. . . . His friends are many, but those who do not like him, politically and otherwise, are quite as numerous. No brilliant man makes a success in London without arousing envy and an occasional 'exposure' of his faults. The bitter things that are said about Massingham are that he has never been able to divest himself of a certain early provincialism. . . . . .

"Massingham's attitude toward Lord Roberts will not be forgotten. Take a case at hand. In *The Nation* of December 7, 1912, a severe attack was made upon Lord Roberts and the National Service League for their efforts toward conscription. *The Nation* was at this time strongly in favor of voluntary service, and, aware of Roberts's strength, did not mince its words in its editorials. 'It is,' said *The Nation*, 'of these loose, unthought-out animosities of the men who say they want to see a British army in Berlin that "Bobs" is the spokesman. And for their purpose he is a very bad spokesman. He has no political skill, and he knows nothing of naval strategy, which is dead against his conception of defense, and denies the theory of invasion on which it pretends to rest. To these considerations he is naturally indifferent, for he is not thinking of defense at all. He aims at enrolling a conscript army to perish (or to conquer) in the central plains of Europe. . . . His scheme is, in itself, an insult to a nation that already offers to the state, in one form or another, the service of over a million men in arms.'

"This reads strangely in view of recent happenings. But it is a fair sample of some of the writings which *The Nation* contained before the war. In another issue it stated that England was 'in no danger from Germany. We never have been. We never shall be.' Again, it said that 'Germany can not now be charged with aiming at the destruction of our command of the seas. She can not be suspected of planning invasion.' In its issue of August 1, 1914, *The Nation* remarked: 'The suggestion conveyed in the articles of *The Times* and *Morning Post* (*i.e.*, that we stand by France against German attack), and even in certain dangerous needless and ill-advised naval precautions, that the appalling contingency of a general war might make a case for our armed action, is language of sheer insanity.'"



THE SOUTH TOWER OF COUCY TO-DAY,

Razed to the level of the rampart. Like this one, all four of these fine Norman towers are gone, and their destruction serves no military purpose whatever.

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RELIGION-AND-SOCIAL-SERVICE

WHAT PATRIOTIC CITIZENS CAN DO

THERE SEEMS TO BE NO LACK OF PATRIOTISM if only it could find itself. People ask, "What can I do?" There are countless hundreds who find no answer in the Conscription Bill because the age limit is the first bar. At the same time these very questioners realize along with *The Continent* (Chicago) that "a nation can not be readjusted to war-conditions within a perilously long period unless there is at the beginning a willing spirit on the part of all its citizenship." This paper has therefore drawn up some suggestions designed for the guidance of those who seek to be of patriotic service, which is just now the highest form of "social service." In practically every community, it is observed, active indication of willingness to serve as needed will be met by opportunity if the wish is made known. "If you can not do at first the larger thing for which you are best fitted, do the smaller thing that is at hand." Some of the things that may be done in groups are first indicated:

"Insure lives of recruits.

"Assume personal debts of recruits.

"Purchase space in your local newspaper to inform the public what you are doing.

"Organize groups for prayer at noonday or some other hour for triumph of the right.

"Make it possible for good preachers to go as chaplains, to visit army camps, or to give series of talks to soldiers.

"Women's societies should follow suggestions of Red Cross and organize groups for training, making supplies, etc.

"Keep a careful record of your members who enlist. Follow them with letters and encourage them in any way possible. Do not help them to magnify their discomforts but applaud their endurance.

"Organize groups of women or young folks to collect magazines and books for use in the Y. M. C. A. work in the Army. Such papers could be sent by the society taking up the matter, and arrangements should be made for a regular service—not a sporadic one, as is so likely to be the case."

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"THE GREATER REWARD."

For those who fight in a nation's cause. "The sufferings of this present time are not worthy to be compared with the glory which shall be revealed in us."

The rich can invest in United States bonds, and give to the Red Cross either money or service. For men and women alike there is the admonition to "keep cheery under any hardship or loss." For men in particular:

"Enlist for military or naval service.

"Observe personal and household economy.

"Join the Home Defense League if there is one.

"Increase farm and garden acreage of food crops.

"Relate yourself to some established organization if possible, thus avoiding waste effort and duplication.

"Maintain accustomed giving to established benevolence.

"Urge individuals in private conversation to be patriotic.

"Help organize Red Cross chapter if there is none in community.

"Cooperate in surveys under State auspices to discover available resources.

"Use influence to suppress cruelty and animosities against innocent aliens.

"Be willing to permit sons and daughters to enlist where services are most needed.

"Rural pastors can well urge farmers to plant all available space to food crops.

"Don't be slow to express your loyal sentiments. Everybody is either loyal or not loyal in a time like this.

"Don't get overexcited, but, on the other hand, don't be too anxious to suppress your enthusiasm. It helps others.

"Volunteering in church work where regular workers have either gone to the war or are called to relief work.

"City pastors can urge vacant-lot gardening. Encourage the younger boys and girls to work in your vegetable-garden.

"Don't give up recreations, but keep them from interfering with your service—this is serious business in which we are involved.

"Keep your flag displayed from daylight till sunset—but don't let it become bedraggled. The flag is what you help to make it.

"If you volunteer, whether in the military arm or elsewhere, plan to do some religious work conducted along with the Army and Navy.

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"Write or telegraph your Congressman and Senators giving clearly defined views on questions under consideration. Don't pester them with trivial suggestions or captious criticism."

For women:

"Home nursing, particularly among the families of wage-earning parents where the father has enlisted and where the mother must provide.

"If there are no organizations formed or forming in your community write William Mather Lewis, secretary, National Committee of Patriotic and Defense Societies, Southern Building, Washington, D. C.

"Caring for children of homes where the father is a soldier and the mother is compelled to go out to work. This would mean an individual child, or several children in a group under care of one or more women each day of the week.

"Help the Boy Scouts (and Campfire Girls) in the work they may properly do. The boys may be utilized in assisting surgical dressing committees, motor committees, by acting as orderlies in motor-ambulances or supply-trucks, distributing notices to inhabitants, and other duties in connection with billeting and carrying communications on bicycles, motorcycles, horseback, or on foot; assisting committees on foods, by collecting information as to supplies, preparing quarters for this service, assisting in collecting, preparing, and serving food and refreshments to sick and wounded soldiers; assisting first-aid committees in the preparation of quarters, as aids in first-aid work, and as assistants at dispensaries; acting with information committees, as guides, orderlies, clerks, collectors of information, as to public or private hospitals available, buildings available in case of emergency, location of public telephones, listing of automobiles, trucks, etc."

Certain other things are seen adaptable to groups or individuals:

"Teach children to make bandages and surgical dressings.

"Cultivate vacant land in city or country. Increase your garden space.

"Making gardens (vegetable) and superintending gardens made by children.

"Don't waste—paper, linen, leather, metals, etc.

"Provide writing-materials—pads, stamped envelops, pencils—to be sent to the soldiers at their various stations.

"Classes and practical work in buying and cooking so as to conserve the food-supply in every possible way. Study alone if necessary.

"If you are near a training-camp see that religious and social needs are being provided for. Almost invariably, the best method is to offer your help to the Y. M. C. A. Your money may be more needed than your personal services. Invite the recruits to your churches. Cooperate in suppressing saloons and vice resorts near camps.

"Support the local Red Cross. Here are some things Christian Endeavorers are doing:

"(*a*) The Sagamore, Mass., union is raising funds to purchase and equip a hospital ambulance.

"(*b*) Juniors can make gift-boxes and bandages. Thousands of comfort-bags containing sewing supplies, etc., should be supplied the Army and Navy.

"(*c*) The Floating Department of the British Union supports a superintendent who visits all the training-ships, supplying the men with Testaments and other good reading-matter. This representative also distributes comfort-bags."

Then for everybody:

"Pray for the President and his advisers.

"Stand firm for international righteousness.

"Urge young men to enlist in the Army and Navy.

"Think kindly and hopefully of the nation's enemies.

"Pray for our country and the world—for peace and righteousness to bless all mankind.

"'Keep the home-fires burning. The church of God—and her young people must mightily help here—has a stupendous burden placed upon her. She carries the missionary obligation of the whole world, home and foreign. There will be a tendency to cut down all contributions for regular religious activities, but such retrenchment must not be allowed. Hold fast to first things in these trying times. Remember that the program of the kingdom is not changed by war, and that our country is not worth dying for if she loses her own soul. Maintain and strengthen the home-base by giving even more largely of yourselves and your money to every department of religious activity.'"

STEPS IN RUSSIA'S RELIGIOUS EMANCIPATION

THE POWER OF THE HOLY SYNOD of Russia is revolutionized along with the Government, and this fact must not be overlooked as one of the most significant developments of the revolution. Religious liberty may not spring full blown, but the power that blasted it is quelled. On April 4, all the laws in force limiting Russian citizens in their creeds and religion were repealed. By this means the Russian Orthodox Church finds that its supremacy, which, as *The Missionary Review of the World* (New York) remarks, "has been marked by tyranny and intolerance equal to that of the Middle Ages in central Europe," has ended. A Russian writer connected with the *Birzheviya Vedemosti* (Petrograd), recently in this country, points out that the discriminatory measures put in force by the Synod were largely responsible for the rise in power of the notorious Rasputin and the fall of the Czar and the house of Romanoff. The Jews have not been the only ones to suffer in Russia for religious beliefs. "The Church discriminated bitterly and brutally also against the Poles, who are Roman Catholics," says Dr. Avram Coralnik in *The Christian Work* (New York); "the Mohammedans, who form a great part of the population of Kazan, in the Crimea, in the Caucasus, Khiva, and, in fact, all of central Asia; Stundists, which is a sect somewhat like the Baptists; the Molokani, the Dukhobortsi, and others too numerous to mention." We learn that—

"Even the dominant Church was not particularly happy under the rule of Rasputin, and through him of the Khlysti. This sect recognizes no law in the relation of the sexes, and believes that sin expiates sin. It may be hard in the United States to understand this kind of religion, but it exists, and it gave Russia Rasputin.

"About ten years ago a movement was started among some of the clergy for a separation of the Church and the state, and a great many intellectuals, like Professor Bulgakov, worked to accomplish it. Filonenko, a clergyman and a prominent member of the Duma, announced that Russia had been brought to the verge of ruin by the close connection between the Czar and the priests, and there could be no hope of averting disaster unless there was a separation.

"It looks now as if the new Government is going to institute decisive reforms in the religious life of Russia; not only to abolish restrictions on creeds and faiths, not only to cease oppressing the great masses of sectarians among the Jews, but to pave the way for the final separation of Church and state, which is the only means of elevating the religious spirit of Russia, which has been so depraved by centuries of politics in Russia."

The restrictions and ordinances against the Jews would fill libraries, we are told by this same non-Jewish Russian; altho, as he adds, the fundamental laws themselves are not especially oppressive. Further—

"The old governments did what they could to make the lives of the Jews impossible, by provisional restrictions, special laws, so-called interpretations of the Senate, and by local enactments for which the Governors of the provinces were solely responsible. The policy of Russia, up to the time of Alexander III., was to assimilate and Russify the Jews; but with the coming of Alexander III., and especially in the time of Nicholas II., the governmental policy changed radically. They wanted not to assimilate the Jews, but to exterminate them, or to drive them out of the country. This policy was best exprest in the famous words of Plehve, who said: 'We want to exterminate one-third of the Jews by every means possible, to get another third out of the country, and to convert the last third into Christians.'

"The most terrible thing in Russia in the last twenty years was that the Government tried and partly succeeded in sowing hatred for the Jews among the Russian people, who are naturally tolerant and broad. The man on the street came finally to believe that the Jew, whatever his position, was an outlaw and an outcast, and not protected by law.

"There is now hope that not only will the Jews of Russia become free, but that they will be permitted to assist in the development of their country, and this is especially important

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because of the relations between Russia and the great trade nations like England and the United States."

The administration of the Church is now in the hands of the Procurator Lvoff. Its reception by the civil powers as a free body was the more cordial "because it has long been evident that the Church was as much a victim of the reactionary pro-Germans as was the nation as a whole." This is the statement made in *The Continent* (Chicago) by Prof. Samuel N. Harper, of the University of Chicago, in charge of a new department of Russian languages and institutions there. He continues:

"It was the presentation of evidence showing this condition, indeed, that won to the revolution the powerful support of most of the united nobility. The nobles saw only too clearly that the Rasputins were dominating both Church and state.

"Certain steps may have to be taken, carefully and slowly, before the Russian is as free in his religion as the American. The 5,000,000 Jews of Russia for the time being probably will be limited in their right to purchase and hold land, for the Russian Jew by his training is overinclined to land speculation. For the present, also, as a body, the Jews may be kept from high office, whether civil, judicial, or military; even so, several Jews already have been given exalted positions under the new Government.

"The new Russia perforce moves cautiously; burned once by the fire of pro-Germanism, it intends to leave no matches or inflammatory material lying ready at the hand of reactionaries. And centuries of oppression under the old régime have made it far too easy for individual Russian Jews to serve as a valuable aid to treasonable pro-Germans. Let the war once be well won, Germany vanquished, and the Jew educated even slightly in better ways; and the 5,000,000 will see the full light of religious freedom.

"Some of the 12,000,000 dissenters from the Orthodox Church also may have to wait a little longer for their perfect liberty, for certain leaders in at least two evangelical bodies have been somewhat too friendly with Russia's national foe to win immediate and complete confidence for their churches. Even the Baptists, gloriously represented by that remarkable leader, Pastor William Fetler, have fallen under temporary suspicion. It is not forgotten that less than two years ago a brother of Pastor Fetler, who is a lawyer, came under suspicion of being connected with the pro-German movement.

"Common knowledge in circles high and low, also, has convicted the Mennonites too of overfamiliarity with German language and ideals. An official report published not long ago —by the old Government, it must be granted—found the Mennonites in the south writing freely to Germany in 1913–14, using the German language exclusively. 'See, these Mennonites can not even speak Russian!' it was said of them then. Where such suspicions were rife even a year ago, loyal Russians this year find it hard to feel all the Mennonites ripe for perfect liberty for religious propagandism.

"Only temporary are such fears and such restrictions, nevertheless. Jews, Mennonites, and Baptists alike within five or six years will have their full liberty and be as free to worship in their chapels and synagogs as the Orthodox will be to gather in the state churches."

CHINA'S MORAL EXAMPLE TO ENGLAND.—China really challenges England at the same time that she puts her back up at Germany. She has closed the door upon opium; but India, which formerly furnished her the drug, still produces it for countries which do not prohibit its importation—"all of them," points out *The Challenge*, "countries which are not self-governed." It is questionable, as this London Anglican weekly points out, whether the British interests profiting by the export of opium from India will have the courage to emulate the example of China. At the same time—

"It is ominous that the wealthy European community of Singapore and the Straits Settlements enjoy a great alleviation from taxation because of the revenue derived from the duty on opium sold, in spite of protests from its best elements, to the Chinese population. Similar instances of profits reaped from the sale of opium to undeveloped peoples are to be found in Borneo and elsewhere.

"Again, opium in the subtler and more dangerous form of morphin is produced by private firms in Great Britain and Germany and smuggled into China and elsewhere. The trade is at present in few hands, and could be checked with comparative facility."

An American religious journal, *The Continent* (Presbyterian, Chicago), sees a bit of characteristically Chinese astuteness "in the declaration of war against Germany which immediately preceded the antiopium embargo." Of course, it mistook China's act, which was no more than a suspension of relations, but the argument holds good for either:

"By entering the world war as an ally of the British, China makes it impossible for Britain to pick a quarrel with her on this subject, no matter what the effect may be in India.

"It is certainly unthinkable that under any circumstances Englishmen of to-day would be willing to fight another 'opium war' against China, but even so it is interesting to note how neatly the Chinese have made it impossible for the English to object if they were so inclined. Not only ought Britain to admire China for its bravery, but it ought itself to take to heart the contrast between China's bold morality, extinguishing its own worst vice by prohibitory law, and the temporizing of the present Lloyd George cabinet, which dares not do the same thing to the liquor traffic, called by the Premier himself Britain's worst enemy. Indeed, for that matter, the United States, too, might look and take a lesson of the same sort."

WAR-PERILS FOR THE CHILDREN

LEST WE FORGET THE CHILDREN in the forthcoming stress of war-times the National Child Labor Committee urges an organized campaign against any attempt to drag them into the conflict. Attention is called to the ill effects of war upon the children of England, where the entire school system collapsed and the welfare of the children was sacrificed to national defense. To prevent such a condition in this country, the committee offers this platform as a working basis for all child-welfare organizations:

"Oppose all attempts to break down the school system in your vicinity either by relaxing the enforcement of compulsory education or by cutting down school funds.

"Oppose all attempts to break down labor laws of your State either by giving children special permits to work, or by exempting certain establishments from the laws limiting the hours of labor.

"Support as usual local and national social agencies."

The Committee's further statements are given in a condensed form in the New York *Times:*

"Emphasis is put upon the need, especially during the war, for supporting all measures that may lead to the enactment of the Child Labor Law, which failed in the last Congress.

"As to conditions in Europe, the Committee points out that the children were forgotten and neglected, and that laws governing school attendance, hours of labor, club, and settlement work, and the interests of the young in general were either relaxed or ceased to exist.

"In Great Britain, schools were taken for military purposes; teachers were enlisted, repairs and supplies were cut down, evening schools, medical and dental inspection ceased, and age limits were changed so that 150,000 pupils between eleven and thirteen went to work, and 300,000 of five years and under were left without instruction.

"Statistics show that juvenile delinquency in England increased 34 per cent. In Berlin, during the first year of the war, twice as many crimes were committed by children as in the preceding year. In Budapest 3,000 munition-workers were children under twelve.

"In England, it was necessary to organize the Health of Munition-Workers Committee, which recommended that children should not be employed more than twelve hours a day or at night.

"'It was also found,' declares the Committee, 'that munition-workers had been allowed to reach a state of reduced efficiency and lowered health which might have been avoided without reduction of output by attention to daily and weekly rest.'

"With these examples in mind the Committee appeals to all to guard the rising generation 'not only against immediate breakdown, but also against the imposition of strains that may stunt their future growth and development.'"

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OVER A HALF-MILLION DOLLARS FOR HUNGRY CHILDREN

"ONE NEVER THINKS OF THE WORK, it is of the children—and we know they love us—we see them being kept alive! Some of them are getting stronger—these weaklings. What more can we wish?"

So said one Belgian Relief worker in Brussels, in charge of one *cantine* for children below normal health. In these *cantines*, or dining-rooms, thousands of such children have been fed each day at eleven o'clock, by the "Little Bees," a society organized for their special care; fed by women, as one American woman has told us, "cooking for, scrubbing for, and yearning over" these the more helpless, "while caring always for their own families at home." But they never think of the work in terms of tiredness.

"It is America that is doing the astonishing things," this one worker said; "WE MUST give ourselves, but you need not."

Yet if we need not, if we can not, give ourselves, may not many of us give still more of our substance? Or may not some who have not yet given, begin to give NOW? Is it not both our privilege and our duty to see that more of those hungry, subnormal children are "being kept alive"? Is there not some one, among those readers of THE LITERARY DIGEST, who has not yet contributed to this Fund, who will agree to furnish that Extra Ration required (at a cost of but $12 a child a whole year) for the 75 children of *Graesen?* And some one who will do likewise for the 90 children of *Dormael?* Or the 50 children of *Hamme?* Is there not some community, or church, or other organization, rich enough, unselfish enough, humanitarian enough, to pledge such care for the 500 children of *Quenast?* All these communes named are in the Belgian province of Brabant, not far from Brussels, terribly devastated and in sorest need. To see their children "being kept alive," to know them "getting stronger," those underfed "weaklings," what giver would not be gladdened, what heart would not beat faster, what life would not be richer?

THE DIGEST'S readers have done nobly. Their donations total now over a half-million dollars. It is a princely sum, but divided among them all, in answer to so loud a human cry, it is pitifully small. To make up the round million dollars will not tax them unduly, we believe, even in face of conditions which now exist. May we not record soon the responses which will mean this amount? Think of those *cantines* to which those hungry little ones go from day to day, in sunshine or in rain, and where the patient women toil for them untiringly. Think of your own children as possibly in such dire want, and let your great-heartedness pull open your purse as it has never done before.

MORE PROOFS OF SACRIFICE come to THE LITERARY DIGEST every day from donors to the Belgian Children's Fund. We know our readers have not tired of them by what the mails testify and by their daily effect upon us. "Allow me to express my appreciation of the space you devote to this work," writes a physician in Niagara Falls, "and to assure you that your readers are all the more satisfied for seeing the appeal which might otherwise be forgotten." He emphasizes liberally his words, and they are reechoed from all parts of the country.

"I am sending $12 to take care of one child," writes a California man, whose total remittance is over $60, and who tells how this was obtained by his effort and THE DIGEST'S aid, and who adds: "I have cut out tea and coffee and we are having desserts only twice a week."

Four remittances within two months, of $60 each, from one man in Douglas, Arizona, attest in a most eloquent way his persistent interest. And when a High School Senior in Omaha receives twelve dollars for her graduation use in June, and needs the money, yet returns it and asks that it be sent for the relief of starving Belgian children, her interest and her nobility of character are equally attested.

Adding another unit to several previous remittances, a physician's wife in Alabama says that subscriptions from members of her family have been "largely the outcome of a joint agreement at our table to use the amount expended for butter, excepting one pound per week, for the Belgian Fund."

"This was my baby's bank account," writes a mother enclosing her remittance of $21, "but he will never need it, as the dear little one left us three weeks ago, and I would like to feel it was helping some other child."

Of the $44 sent from the Santee (Indian) Normal Training School, $23 came from the Indians themselves and spelled "in many cases actual sacrifice."

Through a member of the St. Louis *Republic* staff came a remittance of $12, sent for the "Sunshine Club," of Kirkwood, Missouri, "composed of ten little girls between seven and ten years of age," and he says:

"They earned every cent of this by making paper flowers and selling them; and if ever a contribution was given wherein every penny was accompanied by hard-earned and sympathetic service, this one is. Your movement for the Belgian children is teaching many of our children a broader conception of unselfish love."

From a teacher of theology in Texas comes a remittance of only one dollar, but hear what he says: "So long as our circumstances may permit, and the necessity therefor remains, we shall be glad to send you a like amount each week"; and this because of "a lovely little girl of eight and a half years," departed.

Make all checks, money-orders, or other remittances payable to Belgian Children's Fund, make them as large as possible, and address all letters to Belgian Children's Fund, care of THE LITERARY DIGEST, 354–360 Fourth Avenue, New York.

Contributions to THE BELGIAN CHILDREN'S FUND—Received from April 25 to May 1 inclusive.

$1,200.00—Fourth contribution from the generous people of Franklin, Pa., making $9,200.00 to date, to apply on their subscription of $9,780.00 to care for the Belgian children of **Hingene.** Special acknowledgment is due to the Elks' Lodge of Franklin for about $600.00 of this remittance, being one-half the proceeds realized from their annual entertainment for their Charity Fund.

$557.77—Owensboro, Ky., Ladies' Belgian Committee.

$500.00—First payment by the children and citizens of Thomasville, Ga., for the support of the children of **Gelrode,** Belgium—a splendid start on the generous undertaking of Thomasville.

$500.00 Each—Dr. C. N. Spratt, Minneapolis, Minn., Anonymous.

$468.45—People of Saginaw, Mich., through the efforts of Mrs. Robert M. Randall, Mrs. John S. Porter and Miss Margaret Corcoran, as follows: Box at East Saginaw Club, $87.02; H. W. Kinney, $25.00; Box at Saints Peter and Paul Church, $24.50; Box at St. Mary's Church, $23.94; Box at Second National Bank, $20.23; Henry Wickes Randall, Jr., $15.00; Mrs. F. D. Ewen, $12.00; Contributions of less than $12.00 each, $260.76.

$433.00—Outlook Club of South Orange, N. J., through the efforts of Mrs. William Cairns.

$400.00—Third Contribution, making $1,200.00 to date, from the Mountain States Lumber Dealers' Association.

$360.00—"E. W. C.," Chattanooga, Tenn.

$340.58—Children of the Portsmouth, Va., Public Schools.

$204.40—Board of Relief and Masonic Lodge, Salt Lake City, Utah.

$200.00—To apply on the Champaign (Ill.) fund for the care of the children on the bread line in **Muysen** and adjoining communes.

$200.00 Each—First Methodist Church, Houston, Tex., being first instalment on pledges aggregating nearly $1,500.00, Alex. L. Moreau, First Baptist Sunday School, Detroit, Mich.

$150.00 Each—Elsie, Sarah and Nelson Wagner, "A Friend," Brooklyn, N. Y., A. Swope (second large contribution), Realized from the sale of several pieces of jewelry received from anonymous donors, 1 Diamond Ring, 1 Wedding Ring, 1 Gold Ring, 1 Lavalliere.

$136.00—Women of Lansing, Mich.

$120.00—T. M. Cagwin and Friends.

$111.00—Saturday Night Club, Salt Lake City, Utah.

$104.70—W. C. T. U., Gardiner, Ore.

$100.00 Each—Charles Burgess, D. J. Cullinan, Harrison L. Beatty, Robert P. Watt, Mrs. C. deF. Brunsman, People of Johnson City, Tenn., and Vicinity.

$84.00—Mrs. G. H. Brown.

$70.07—Portland Avenue Christian Church Sunday School, Minneapolis, Minn.

$63.41 Each—The Christian Standard, Cincinnati, Ohio, from various subscribers, C. W. Robertson and Family, $12.00; Fred Clark, $12.00; Bible School, Patoka, Ill. (by Chas. E. Blankinship), $16.81; contributions less than $12.00—$22.60.

$62.00—"H. & M. & H.," Denver, Col.

$61.25—Advent Christian Church, Hartford, Conn.

$60.00 Each—First Baptist Sunday School, Cleveland, Ohio, H. F. Boughey, "Cochise," D. J. Cahill.

$54.00—Jasper H. Stidham Memorial Church, Taylor's Station, Ind., sent by Anna M. Lutz.

$52.35—Pendleton St. Baptist Church, Greenville, S. C.

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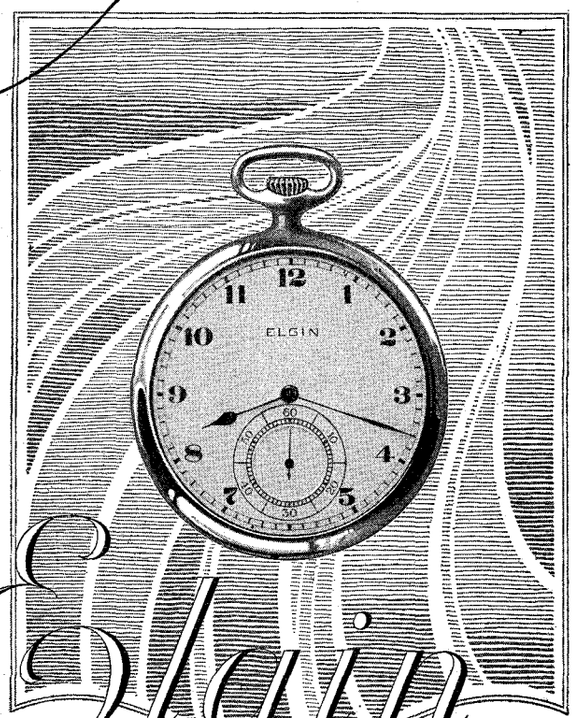

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$13.13—Presbyterian Church, Shermansdale, Pa.

$13.00 **Each**—Utilian Club, Cleveland, Ohio, People of Brunswick, Maine, Bunnie and Kennie Thompson.

$12.50 **Each**—Group of Young Women in Sacramento, Cal., Mrs. Jas. H. Mays, James, Elizabeth and George Greenwood, Dunbar, Pa., A. E. Comstock.

$12.49—Girls of Miss Cartmell's Sunday School Class, First Presbyterian Church, Portland, Ore.

$12.35—Sunbeam Band, Woodcraft League, Edgewater, N. J.

$12.25 **Each**—Marie Tyson Kales, Florence F. Culbertson.

$12.10 **Each**—Miss Olive N. Tuttle, First Presbyterian Sunday School, Clarendon, Ark., Girls of New Jersey Academy, Logan, Utah.

$12.00 **Each**—A. C. W., First Presbyterian Sunday School, Edgewater, N. J., Marjorie A. Thomas, Woman's Club, Michigan Agricultural College, East Lansing, Mich., Thos. D. Darby, Alfred and Margaret M. Kinsey, Marjorie R. Ried, The Misses Edith and Ethel Gibson, Mrs. F. A. Mitchell and Mrs. Marion J. Dye, T. B., E. R. Newman, Mabel E. Bigelow, Fred Thomas, Walter H. Hersey, F. G. Axtell, William Pirie, F. L. W., Walter G. Smith, R. S. Burnham, Mrs. I. Lees and Family, Mamie Fraser Society, First Presbyterian Church, Lancaster, S. C., Ashland, Ore., Study Club, H. W. Webb-Peploe, C. T. Joseph, Ada Chapple Cotton, Five Slauson Cousins, Harriet P. Gunnele, Enfield Joiner, S. A. Maria-Ferriera, Mr. and Mrs. H. T. Brewer, W. C. Lubrecht, H. C. Harnish Literature and Art Department, The Woman's Club of Mount Vernon, Ill., R. E. Adams, Miss Prudence Robinson, Junior Department of Rivermont Avenue Baptist Sunday School and Others, Lynchburg, Va., Rev. E. R. Martin, Dr. Helen Taft Cleaves, Rochester, Tex., High School, Mrs. F. Cochrane, Mrs. Ralph Tuggle, Margaret McKeown, Dr. B. H. Woodard, Junior Endeavor Society, Presbyterian Church, Christiana, Pa., Miss Helen E. Brown, David N. Carlin, Mrs. Orland P. Merrill, Four University of Wisconsin Girls, Margaret W. Peek, E. E. Sarry, A. O. Clark, John H. Spear, J. C. Garriott, Jr., Mrs. W. C. Egan, Mrs. W. C. Blyth, W. O. Griggs, Alice G. Crowell, Stuart H. Taylor, Mr. and Mrs. Edgar W. Engle, Coderre, Sask., Canada, Mrs. John L. Bishop,

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Contributions of less than $12.00 each—$921.67.
Previously reported—$485,996.43.
Received this week—$15,237.84.
Total—$501,234.27.

THE LITANY OF THE "POILU"

IT is neither a pæan of civilization nor a hymn of hate. It is no vainglorious boast like the German "Gott Mit Uns!" for the *poilu* is like the Englishman and American in his hatred for high-sounding phrases. The Litany of the *poilu* is a trench jest, said to be very popular along the Aisne, a little humor aimed to break the suspense and strain of waiting under shell-fire, saying nothing about the objects of the war or the purpose of the soldiers, because those are taken for granted.

As we read the Litany, which is printed in the Kansas City *Star*, we are reminded of the old Camper's Creed—"If you can help it there's no use kicking about it and if you can't help it there's no use kicking about it. Grin." The same idea in the conditions of trench-life becomes:

Of two things one is certain: Either you're mobilized or you're not mobilized.

If you're not mobilized there is no need to worry; if you are mobilized, of two things one is certain: Either you're behind the lines or you're on the front.

If you're behind the lines there is no need to worry; if you're on the front, of two things one is certain: Either you're resting in a safe place or you're exposed to danger.

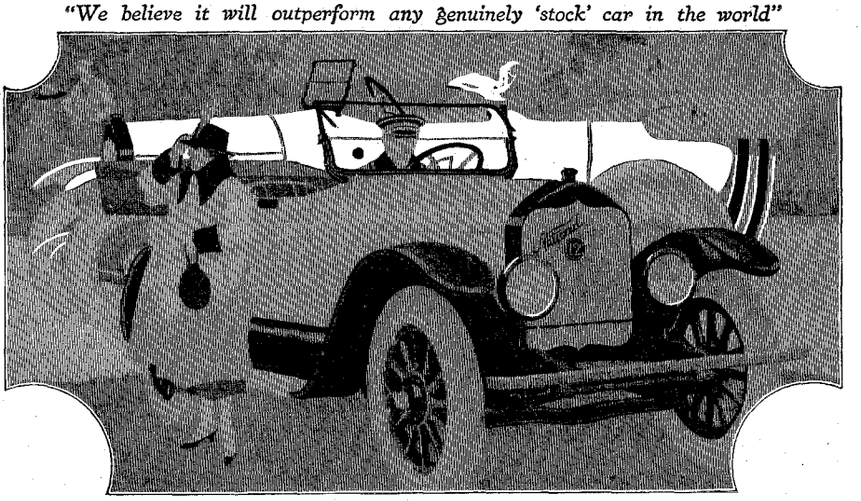
If you're resting in a safe place there is no need to worry; if you're exposed to danger, of two things one is certain: Either you're wounded or you're not wounded.

If you're not wounded there is no need to worry; if you are wounded, of two things one is certain: Either you're wounded seriously or you're wounded slightly.

If you're wounded slightly there is no need to worry; if you're wounded seriously, of two things one is certain: Either you recover or you die.

If you recover there is no need to worry; if you die you can't worry.

"We believe it will outperform any genuinely 'stock' car in the world"



The Twelve-Cylinder National—A Real Performer

The new National Twelve excels in outright ability the champion stock car of America, which was a National.

We honestly believe, and our belief is substantiated by conclusive tests, that it will outperform any genuinely "stock" car in the world.

It will travel on straightaways at fleeter speed, it will climb hills with greater willingness and ease, it will cover rough country with surer comfort and less effort, than cars of any previous type. It has proved it; it will prove it to you.

Its power is tremendous, unwearying and endless, yet smooth as satin, and quiet as a Sunday morning.

It is a car purely masculine in character—big, spirited, resolute—yet it is handled as easily as an electric. A woman can drive it safely, and with confidence. Women do.

With all its power, this new National Twelve is economical—delivering more miles per gallon than any other car of corresponding size and power. An appliance developed by our engineers exacts the last atom of energy from every drop of fuel.

And the car is beautiful.

7-Passenger Touring Car
4-Passenger Sport Phaeton

The Six $1850 The Twelve $2250

4-Passenger Roadster
Convertible Touring Sedan

WHEELBASE 128 INCHES

NATIONAL MOTOR CAR & VEHICLE CORPORATION · INDIANAPOLIS

Seventeenth Successful Year

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Truckford $350

Attachment

With its special features is the solution of the delivery problem, because it gives lowest first-cost, lowest operating cost—and practically no depreciation.

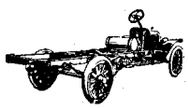
—Special bell sprocket attachment saves usual extra costs of making attachment.

—Costs only 10c to 12c a mile including driver and housing—7½c to 9c per ton mile.

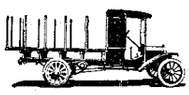
—Carrying capacity up to 1½ ton, and still economical on 500-lb. loads.

—Ford chassis, not mutilated in any way, retains its resale value.

Study and Compare These Special Truckford Features



Ford Axle Not Cut Off



With Stake Body

With Express Body

Special bell sprocket method of attachment makes it unnecessary to cut off Ford axle or even cut new key ways. Original wheels and body can be put back at any time without expense.

Chain Drive—proves most efficient in delivering power to rear wheels. Slightly slack chain relieves strain of starting and stopping; saves road jars and strain on power plant.

Special Springs—long, flexible (48 in. x 2½ in.). Save danger of crystallization of axle or frame from road shocks; protect load; save engine; save tires.

Wheel Base — 128 inches; 8½ to 11½ ft. loading space back of driver's seat. Different bodies as desired.

Write for Descriptive Folder and Full Particulars

Let us tell you more about this economical, powerful, and durable attachment for the Ford Chassis. Figure out and tell us your present truck costs. We can show you how to reduce them.

Dealers: Some territory still open. Write for interesting proposition.

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Factory in Detroit. Distributing stock carried also in Ogden, Utah; St. Louis, Mo.; San Antonio, Tex.

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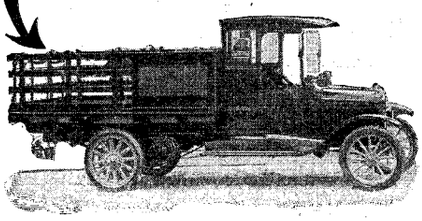

CURRENT POETRY

THE production on the American stage of "The Gods of the Mountain" and other fantastically charming plays by Lord Dunsany has given this gifted Irish writer a small but enthusiastic circle of admirers. He is a lyric poet as well as a dramatist; he is particularly skilful in reflecting—even in producing—moods by means of rime and rhythm. This group of poems (taken from the London *Saturday Review*) is characteristically strong in atmospheric suggestion. The first poem produces on the reader an effect like that caused by some of the eeriest of Algernon Blackwood's short stories.

SONGS FROM AN EVIL WOOD

By Lord Dunsany

I

There is no wrath in the stars,
They do not rage in the sky;
I look from the evil wood
And find myself wondering why.

Why do they not scream out
And grapple star against star,
Seeking for blood in the wood
As all things round me are?

They do not glare like the sky
Or flash like the deeps of the wood;
But they shine softly on
In their sacred solitude.

To their high, happy haunts
Silence from us has flown,
She whom we loved of old
And know it now she is gone.

When will she come again,
Tho for one second only?
She whom we loved is gone
And the whole world is lonely.

II

Somewhere lost in the haze
The sun goes down in the cold,
And birds in this evil wood
Chirrup home as of old;

Chirrup, stir, and are still
On the high twigs frozen and thin.
There is no more noise of them now,
And the long night sets in.

Of all the wonderful things
That I have seen in the wood
I marvel most at the birds
And their wonderful quietude.

For a giant smites with his club
All day the tops of the hill,
Sometimes he rests at night,
Oftener he beats them still.

And a dwarf with a grim black mane
Raps with repeated rage
All night in the valley below
On the wooden walls of his cage.

And the elder giants come
Sometimes, tramping from far
Through the weird and flickering light
Made by an earthly star.

And the giant with his club,
And the dwarf with rage in his breath,
And the elder giants from far,
They are all the children of Death.

They are all abroad to-night
And are breaking the hills with their brood,
And the birds are all asleep
Even in Plug Street Wood!

III

The great guns of England, they listen mile on mile
To the boasts of a broken War-Lord; they lift their throats and smile;
But the old woods are fallen
For a while.

The old woods are fallen; yet will they come again,
They will come back some springtime with the warm winds and the rain,
For Nature guardeth her children
Never in vain.

They will come back some season; it may be a hundred years;
It is all one to Nature with the centuries that are hers;
She shall bring back her children
And dry all their tears.

But the tears of a would-be War-Lord shall never cease to flow,
He shall weep for the poisoned armies whenever the gas-winds blow,
He shall always weep for his widows,
And all Hell shall know.

The tears of a pitiless Kaiser shallow they'll flow and wide,
Wide as the desolation made by his silly pride
When he slaughtered a little people
To stab France in her side.

Over the ragged cinders they shall flow on and on
With the listless falling of streams that find not Oblivion,
For ages and ages of years
Till the last star is gone.

IV

I met with Death in his country,
With his scythe and his hollow eye,
Walking the roads of Belgium.
I looked and he passed me by.

Since he passed me by in Plug Street,
In the wood of the evil name,
I shall not now lie with the heroes,
I shall not share their fame,

I shall never be as they are,
A name in the lands of the Free,
Since I looked on Death in Flanders
And he did not look at me.

And here is another poem in answer to the extreme pacifists, who, desiring peace at any price, do not yet perceive that in this instance the price of peace is war. The poem originally appeared in *The Forum*. The theology of some of the lines is rather cloudy—but Ahasuerus is no theologian.

BUTTADEUS

(A Battle Episode of July, 1915)

By William Samuel Johnson

I understand; that smoke-cloud is Souchez
(Your gunners know their craft!); that is Ablain,
Or was Ablain; this dust and shattered stone,
The chapel of Our Lady of Lorette;
And there you fought, that frenzied middle May,
From spur to spur along this torn Plateau,
From trench to trench; and there your burrowing bombs
Tossed from their graves the rotting Teuton dead
To mix with those new slaughtered. . . .
You are blest
Who, for the winged and visioning spirit of France,
Tread God's permitted way to splendid death!
If I could also die . . .
Yes; I am old,
Old by uncounted battles. Friends, I saw
Jerusalem fall! I saw the sacred hill
Boil horribly skyward from a plain of dead,
A mount of blood and flame, I saw the walls,
The strength of Zion, razed to earth. I lived
Whilst they, a million, five-score thousand, died
Of pestilence and hunger, fire and sword.

You smile. This is not dotage: I am he,
The cobbler—surely you have heard the tale—
Who, buffeting the Master (whence my name
Buttadeus, God-smiter), bade Him go,
He fainting on my threshold 'neath the cross.
"I go," He said; "wait thou until I come,
Ahasuerus!" . . . I am waiting still. . . .

Smile on, French comrades! If I, too, could smile,
Perchance I, too, could die! . . . In your dear tongue,
Tongue of the Midi, I am *Boutédieu;*
I am the watcher of the wars of earth;
I am the witness of the man He was;
I am the prophet of His peace. Smile on!

Great war? World-war? I hear you call it so—
Well, you have seen but this, while I have seen
Blood reddening nineteen hundred rings of growth
Of the fair tree of Christ, that tree whose roots
Suck from the muck of earth the living sap
That flowers in man's consciousness of God.

Great war? This is a skirmish! Good and ill
Fight out their age-long battle and shall fight

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The Aluminum Six with Magnetic Gear Shift

Premier is the fastest selling new car in America today because it combines certain very advanced features found in no other car—such as the aluminum motor, C-H magnetic gear shift, an eight-inch frame, etc., etc., and all at the ridiculously low price of $1985.

In six months Premier has leaped to a place beside cars that have been established for years.

After all, when you come to study Premier, its success is not unreasonable or illogical.

People buy what they want and they most certainly wanted a car which did not have to be *hand shifted.*

Do you realize that Premier is the only car in the world today regularly equipped with the C-H magnetic gear shift?

And, too, you must realize that eye appeal in a motor car is still vitally important and that Premier is ravishingly beautiful.

With consummate engineering, Premier combines exquisite art. The color and body finish of the car are in eminently good taste—and new. Its Bullet Body Lines are new. It carries that unmistakable atmosphere of correctness which always accompanies the good, the true and the beautiful.

Its aluminum motor, designed and built in our own shops under the direction of the pioneer American builder of aluminum motors, is 255 pounds lighter than a cast iron motor of equal dimensions.

If you looked no further than Premier's strong eight-inch structural steel frame you would know that this car combines tremendous strength with its beauty—that it will therefore endure and stay young.

Possessing remarkable sprightliness, turning in a 39-foot circle, and being as easily guided as a polo pony, it is the most satisfactory car in traffic that one could possibly drive.

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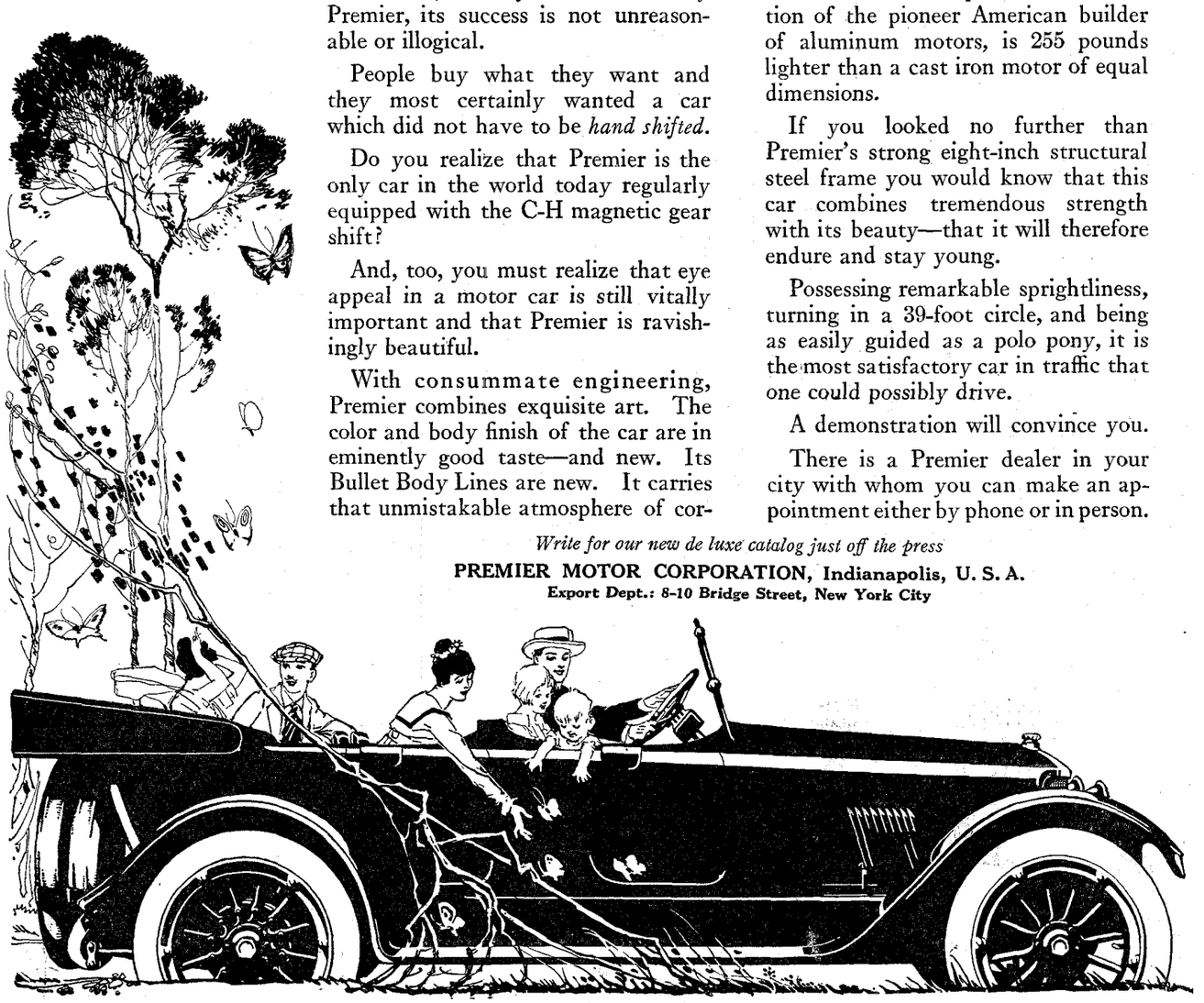

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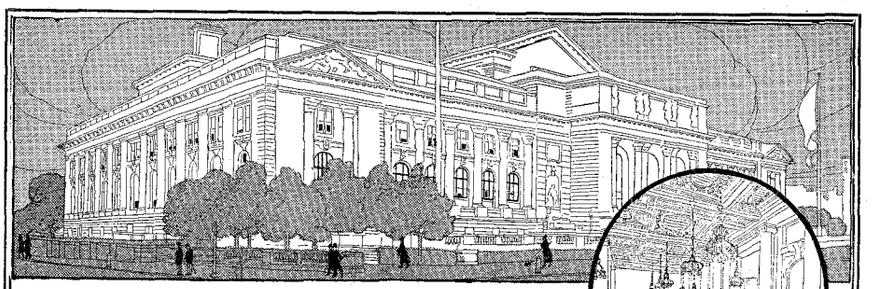

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In the wonderful carpentry which distinguishes the interior of the New York Public Library, Disston Saws played an important part. This, one of the nation's finest architectural monuments, was designed, not as a mere housing for a vast collection of books, but as a stimulus to American artistic taste, as a work of art which should worthily reflect the intellectual life of the metropolis.

"The standard of workthroughout this building," the contracts for the construction of the building say, "shall be such as to produce a work of art of the first class, and the ordinary commercial standards will not be accepted by the architects as governing the work."

A. H. Boyd, head of the firm of Boyd & Selfridge, who had the contract for the carpentry, says of the skilled mechanics employed to carry out this ideal:

"They were the best mechanics in the United States, and I have no hesitation in saying 90% of them used Disston saws."

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Not only are Disston Saws and Tools the choice of most carpenters and mechanics, but in a large majority of the Manual Training and Vocational Schools of the United States, Disston Saws and Tools are specified in preference to other makes.

What the present-day mechanic has learned about Disston Saws and Tools through years of use, the mechanic of the coming generation is learning in school as a part of his mental equipment for future work.

When you buy a saw, take the advice of master mechanics and of men who know saws. Disston Trowels, Files, Screw-drivers, Levels, Squares. Bevels and other tools are all of the same Disston quality.

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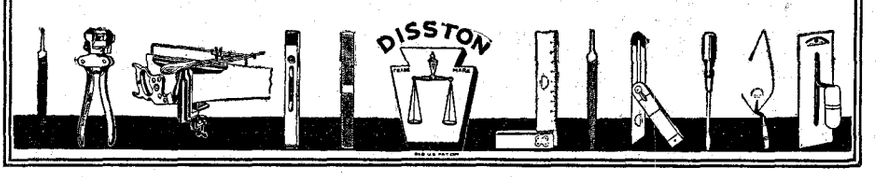

Till heaven's kingdom, even as He said,
Is all in all within us. . . .
Peace? Peace? Peace?
While wrong is wrong let no man prate of peace!
He did not prate, the Master. Nay, He smote!
I am His witness and this thing I saw:

It was the Passover. The Gentiles' Court
Was thronged with hucksters; and I, too, was there
Yelping my string of sandals; and the beasts
Bellowed and bleated, while the cries of greed,
The filthy word, the reek of sweat, steamed up
The sacred steps, across the Women's Court,
Even to the Holy Place. And as I yelped
He came swift striding, silent, sackcloth-girt,
Wielding a mighty scourge. No flagellant's toy
It was that purged the Temple! Shittim-wood,
Hard, heavy, fashioned by his craftsman hands,
With ropes, hard, heavy, knotted at the ends,
Bone-biting. See! these old, old scars will show
Whether His arm could strike, trained to the ax,
To hew the plow-beam, shape the oxen's yoke,
(His yokes were easy, said the Nazarenes)
And fell the oak and gopher. Through the Court
He strode, with stroke on axman's stroke, His hair
Sweat-matted, in every sinew righteousness
That wrought the will of God by wrath of man!
And there were shrieks of fear and snarls of pain
And blood and bruises, as those hewing stripes
Fell on our thieving backs—and mine was one.
And when the Court was purged and all was calm,
He turned Him to the common folk He loved
And spake the words you know. But words and blows
And these dear witness scars mean only this:
"While wrong is wrong let no man prate of peace!"

You nod, French comrades, looking grimly down
On lost Souchez, on shattered Givenchy,
And the white road to Lens. You understand
The godlike flame and frenzy of the man;
You think of Belgium, all her ruins and wrongs,
A den of thieves, a temple still unpurged;
You think of France, her sacred woman-soul
Maddened with memories of nameless things—
You understand! How well you understand. . . .

Hate wrong! Slay wrong! Your master-gunners there
Thunder that gospel; and evolving life,
Life mounting Godward, knows that teaching true,
While flesh is flesh, while sin is sin— And yet
There is another gospel! For your hearts,
Passioned with wonder and worship and great dreams,
There is another gospel!
Feel this air,
Warm with the sun of France, invisible,
Fluent, infolding, palpitating, vast,
Breathing and breathed. Dear friends, around our souls
Floweth another air invisible,
Vast, palpitating, breathed and breathing—God!

This was the Master's message; nothing more:
This was the Master's message! But He dies,
Nailed to misunderstanding as a cross,
Through age on age of error. He was man
As we are men, and God as we are God,
Not otherwise, else is that message vain—
O Lover I smote! Ineffable Loneliness
That faced Golgotha! Thou hast come indeed;
I share Thy vigil on the mountain height;
I know the passion of Gethsemane;
I feel the Presence flow across Thy soul,
Vast, palpitating, breathed, and breathing—Love!

Brothers, believe this truth: that whoso prays
As prayed the Master; whoso fashions his heart
By wonder and worship and immortal dreams
To a gift meet for Godhead; whoso yearns
To lose his self in Self's infinitude—
The pure Shekinah in his soul shall dwell
As in the Master's, and every man on earth
May live as He, wrapt in the Spirit Divine,
The Fatherhood whose sons are all that love;
And, living so, shall year by happy year,
And life by life, and light by mystic light,
Up to the mount of self's last Calvary,
Know that which passeth understanding—Peace;
Vast, palpitating, breathed, and breathing—Peace!

Hate wrong! Slay wrong! else mercy, justice, truth,
Freedom and faith, shall die for humankind—
Slay! that His Law may live! But, having slain,
O seek the quiet places in our souls,
The lonely shore of your Gennesaret,
Your Mount of Olives, your Gethsemane,
Where waits the Peace of God.

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REVIEWS OF NEW BOOKS

In deference to some hundreds of requests from subscribers in many parts of the country, we have decided to act as purchasing agents for any books reviewed in THE LITERARY DIGEST. *Orders for such books will hereafter be promptly filled on receipt of the purchase price, with the postage added, when required. Orders should be addrest to Funk & Wagnalls Company, 354-360 Fourth Avenue, New York City.*

"THE FATHER OF THE HOMESTEAD LAW"

Du Bois, James T., and Mathews, Gertrude S. Galusha A. Grow: Father of the Homestead Law. Pp. 305. Boston and New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $1.75 net. Postage, 12 cents.

If this book had not been possible, would this nation be now the confessedly richest nation on earth? If the subject of this book had not been born, would we now be able and willing to open our national part in a world-contest with war-credits to the amount of seven billions of dollars? In other words, did Galusha A. Grow, by his "Homestead Bill" in the Thirty-seventh Congress, make possible the enormous bond issue of the Sixty-fifth? Without making any such claim, this biography of Mr. Grow fairly answers these questions. Near its close we read:

"To-day, while most of the European nations 'fill up their inkstands' when they begin to give a list of their debts, we find ourselves a nation of industrial and agricultural giants, possessing an aggregate wealth of one hundred and sixty thousand millions of dollars, producing eight-tenths of the world's cotton and corn, one-quarter of all its wheat, two-fifths of all its steel and iron, one-third of all its coal, one-fourth of all its meat, more gold and silver than any other country, and more manufactured products than England, France, and Germany combined."

"It was the constant march of wagon-trains to the West," as Woodrow Wilson has exprest it, "which made it so cardinal a matter of policy whether the national domain was to be free land or not"; and Mr. Grow's Congressional measure, labored for through ten years, permitted the dream of those wagons to become a fact. To readers under five decades old, Galusha Grow is practically unknown, despite his return to Congress, in old age, after thirty-one years of absence from it. To older readers Mr. Grow is only a memory. Yet his record well justifies this biography of him. For, as John Hay wrote in 1903: "A man who has contributed, as Galusha Grow has, to the lasting welfare of millions, is entitled to the gratitude not only of his country but of the world." And Andrew Carnegie, writing of Mr. Grow only two years before the latter died, earnestly said: "By his statesmanship and intelligent efforts he saved our vast territory beyond the Mississippi River for the landless of our people, and thus millions of free homes were made possible to the tillers of the soil."

When Grow entered Congress in 1851, as his biographers tell us, "the times were pregnant with danger." He was then the youngest Representative, being but twenty-six years of age. He succeeded David Wilmot, whose law partner he was, being, like him, a Democrat, elected from one of the large and important districts in Pennsylvania. Wilmot, remembered now chiefly for his "Proviso," was thought by some too radical, and Grow became a com-

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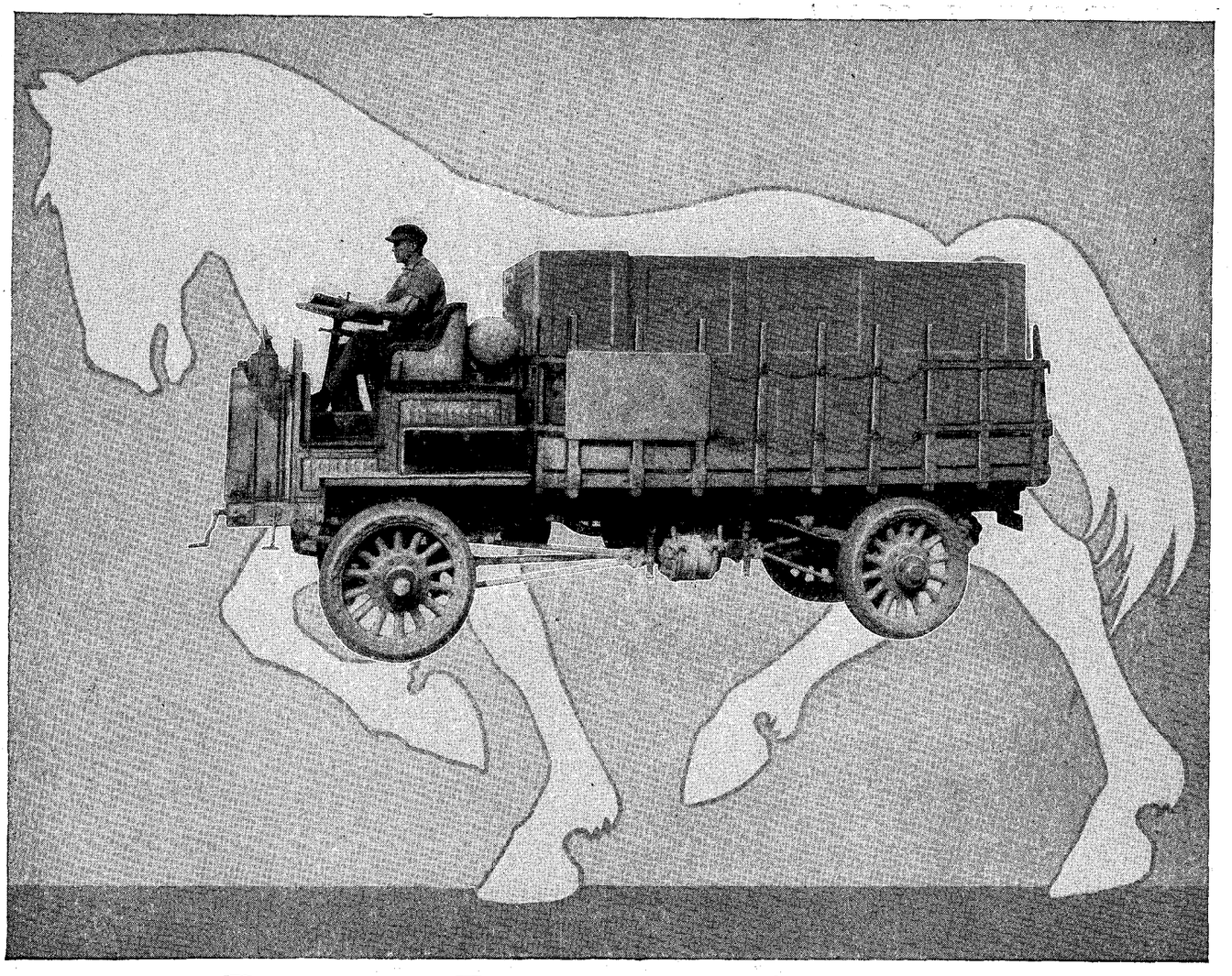

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promise candidate, selected by Wilmot for his Congressional seat. Two years later, however, Grow was more radical than his predecessor, for he had read the teachings of Horace Greeley, to whom, as a matter of political fact, first honor should be accorded as the "Homestead" idea's originator.

But it was Galusha Grow's own Homestead measure that he introduced in the House near the beginning of his second term, and it had a perilous experience. State Rights and the question of Free Soil loomed large before all consideration for landless men and immigration. Other Homestead bills competed for passage, and one of them passed but was vetoed by Buchanan. Sectional differences arrayed Republican against Democrat, and Grow had now become a Republican after that party's organization. Personal encounters were daily feared, and in one of them, which did materialize, Grow figured. Perhaps this helped to elect him Speaker of the Thirty-seventh Congress, which assembled as war began, and, as this volume says, "was epoch-making for the nation." Then Grow's Homestead Bill "was by all odds the most significant measure brought forward." And after sundry amendments and concessions this Homestead Bill passed the House on February 28, 1861. The crown of his Congressional career was his signature to it as Speaker, after ten years of effort to secure it, and it became law by the signature of Abraham Lincoln on the 20th of May following.

NEW MATERIAL ABOUT SHELLEY

Ingpen, Roger. Shelley in England. New Facts and Letters from the Shelley-Whitton Papers. Illustrated. Two Volumes. Octavo, pp. x–711. New York: Houghton Mifflin Company. $5 net. Postage, 16 cents.

In a preface, Mr. Roger Ingpen, the English author of this important book on Shelley, expresses some dread lest the public might misconceive the nature of his work. It is evident that he is one of those who do not believe in doing again what has already been done well. The addition, therefore, which he has been prompted to make to the "already extensive list of books" upon the great lyric poet of England, has as its basis the discovery of new material—throwing light upon certain obscure phases of Shelley's romantic and rather stormy career.

It is now some years, the author tells his readers, since an important discovery relating to Shelley was made by Mr. Charles Withall, an English lawyer, a successor in the firm of William Whitton, who more than a century ago was entrusted with the legal business of Sir Bysshe and Sir Timothy Shelley, grandfather and father of the poet. Rummaging among old papers in his office, Mr. Withall found accidentally some letters of Percy Bysshe Shelley, and also some pamphlets, including copies of "A Necessity of Atheism" and "An Address to the Irish People." Further research brought to light many other letters of the poet, besides a mass of correspondence, consisting of letters of various members of the Shelley family. Letters of the poet, written between 1810 and 1818, and twenty-nine in number, throw light on Shelley's career in England, thus making a substantial addition to Professor Dowden's monumental biography. His relations with Byron, Trelawny, Hogg, and other literary personages of the period are also set in a much clearer

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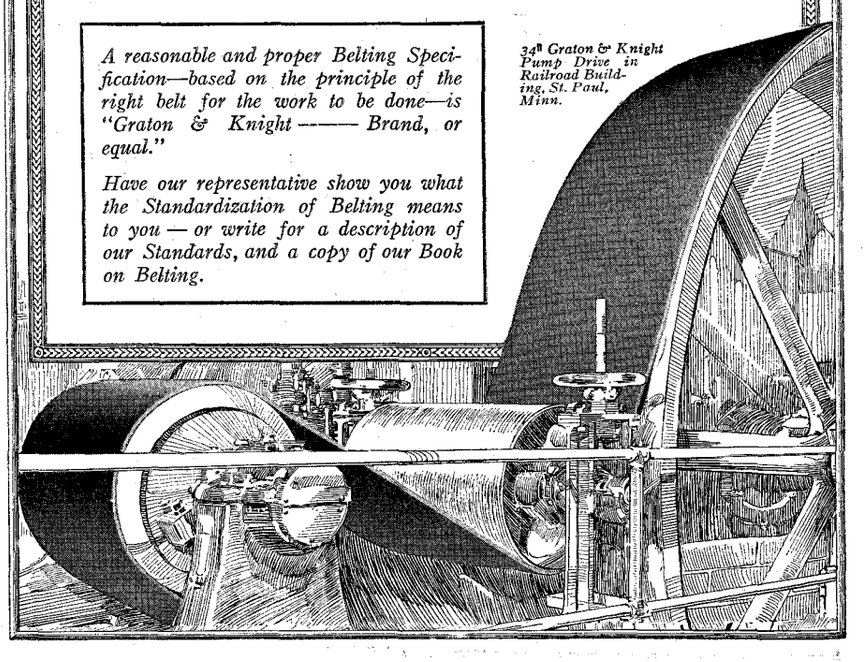

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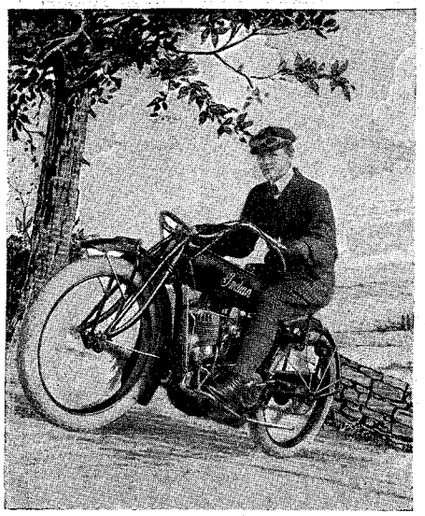

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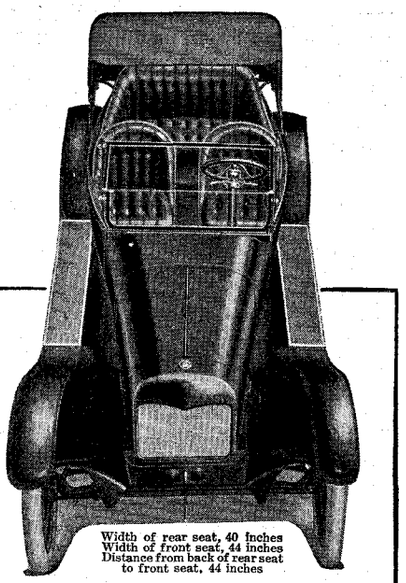
light. The fact that Shelley was actually married to Harriet Westbrook in Edinburgh is now disclosed for the first time. His desertion of his wife and the connection with Mary Wollstonecraft Godwin is given in great detail, and the whole subject of Shelley's *amours*, tho carried out to the point of prolixity, is interesting and quite devoid of that salacious suggestiveness that readers of books of this class have come to expect almost as a matter of course. Genius of the type of Shelley's is so beloved in the world that readers in a later age care not much whether the artist was saint or sinner. His latest biographer, a man of sound judgment and scholarship, who evidently has given years to the preparation of his book, declares Shelley to be England's "greatest lyric poet." But he does not make him out to be a sort of saint *manqué*, as do some of his adorers.

LEADING AMERICAN DEBATES

Miller, Marion Mills (Litt.D.). American Debate. A History of Political and Economic Controversy in the United States, with Critical Digests of the Leading Debates. Part I, Colonial, State, and National Rights, 1761–1861. Part II, The Land and Slavery Questions, 1607–1860. Two volumes, separately indexed. Cloth, 467 and 417 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons.

The study of the development of national ideals and policies is fundamental to the comprehension of national spirit. The sources for this study are not to be found simply in the platforms of political parties and the acts of Congress. In a marked degree the speeches and debates in House, and Senate, and political campaign are both the record and the provocation of American public opinion. Yet these soon became so voluminous that considerable selection and abridgment, even of the modicum of worth-while material, are necessary if the student's work is to be at all possible.

Dr. Miller has already edited a series of fourteen volumes on "Great Debates in American History," from 1764 to 1913. The present volumes, tho based in part upon the earlier, have a different purpose. In them the author has traced the progress of public opinion on the chief questions of national importance down to the Civil War. He has done this by combining records of events and statements of issues with brief descriptions of the personalities and conditions of the debates, abstracts of the more important speeches, and quotations of the significant passages. It would seem that the result might be a patchwork of material confusing to the reader, but Dr. Miller has been really skilful in his adjustment of topics and space, and it must be remembered that the volumes are more for study and reference than for consecutive reading. The author's hopes that they would aid in the study of American eloquence are justified only in part, for in the study of eloquence one must press back from the brief extracts to the original speeches in full to which reference is usually given. The indexes in each volume are exceptionally satisfactory, especially in the inclusion of brief biographical notices after each proper name. Each volume is in a sense complete in itself, but the first chapter in Part II is an almost necessary preface to the first in Part I, and the last in Part I is the climax to the discussion of slavery in Part II. To both professional and private students of American history and public life the volumes will be highly useful.



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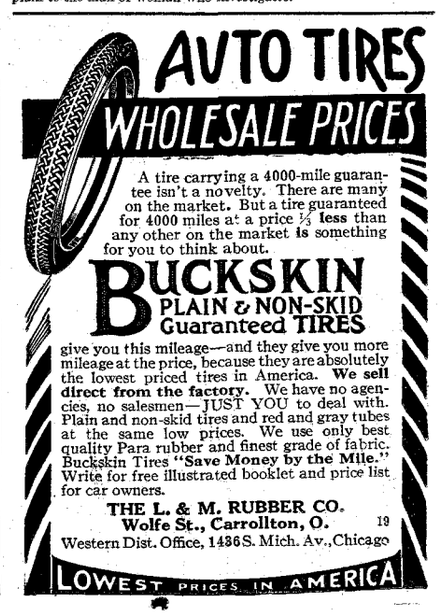

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OTHER BOOKS WORTH WHILE

Lyly, John. Euphues. The Anatomy of Wit, Euphues and His England. Edited by Morris William Croll, Ph.D., and Harry Clemons, M.A. Bibliography. Cloth, lxiv-473 pp. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.25 net. Postage, 12 cents.

This edition of the curious works of John Lyly, which are the outstanding examples of that literary tendency of the Elizabethan age known as "Euphuism," has many new features to commend it. For the first time the text is put into modern spelling and punctuation, with the results of very careful collation of earlier editions indicated in the notes. In the latter are also shown to a greater extent than before the sources of Lyly's similes, and particularly of his proverbs. Of particular interest to students of the history of English style is Dr. Croll's introduction. Accepting "Euphuism" as a style characterized primarily by schemes or vocal ornaments rather than by tropes such as simile and antithesis, he traces in suggestive outline its historical development. He finds it not so much the product of humanistic imitation of classical stylists as the survival of an ancient style brought about by the study of "rhetoric" in the medieval schools. In this new edition Lyly will, to use his own words, be found "very pleasant for all gentlemen to read," tho one is not sure that all he says is "most necessary to remember."

Corbett, Julian S. England in the Mediterranean. A Study of the Rise and Influence of British Power within the Straits. 1603–1713. Second Edition. Two volumes. Cloth, 603 pp. New York: Longmans, Green & Co. $5 net. Postage, 16 cents.

When Americans are reminded by their friends or their enemies that their isolated security is due to the power of the British Navy a renewed interest in naval history is sure to result, especially in the process by which insular Britain through her fleets came to be dominant in world-politics. For this reason a second edition of Mr. Corbett's work, first published in 1904, is timely. Usually the key to this development has been sought, after the far-ranging activity of the Elizabethan period, in the conflict with the Dutch for maritime supremacy. Mr. Corbett finds, however, that the study of the rise of English power in the Mediterranean at the very same time puts matters in a new light and affords a better understanding of English influence on the Continent in this important period. The climax is of course the capture of Gibraltar, the main door for northern Europe to the near East, and in time to India and the Far Orient. To the treatment of his topic Mr. Corbett brings greater skill as a writer and a historian than marks the naval histories best known to Americans, notably those of Mahan. And Mr. Corbett has needed real historical skill, for his work has had to be done almost entirely from original sources in English and Spanish state documents and manuscript collections. With unusual success he has kept the complicated politics of the period in close relation to the naval history. With their readable style and their sense of the romance of the sea in its embodiment in English sea-fighters, Mr. Corbett's volumes are again welcome.

Fischer, Louis (M.D.). Diseases of Infancy and Childhood. Their Dietetic, Hygienic, and Medical Treatment. A text-book designed for practitioners and students in medicine. 8vo, pp. 947. Philadelphia: F. A. Davis Company.

Here is presented a new revised edition, with minor corrections and some important additions, of an exhaustive and stand-

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ard work by one of New York's best known physicians. It is in twelve parts, with illustrations of the text numbering over 300, and with forty-three plates, many of them colored. In recent years research in pediatrics has been fruitful of knowledge, which year by year has been carefully utilized by Dr. Fischer to show, concisely and clearly, practical points in the diagnosis and treatment of infantile diseases, for the benefit of teachers and general practitioners. Dr. Fischer's book was first issued in 1907. During the succeeding ten years seven new editions have been called for.

Moorehead, Warren K. Stone Ornaments Used by Indians in the United States and Canada. Pp. 448. Andover, Mass.

In this elegant volume, profusely illustrated, we have described, in text and in picture, many hundreds of "charm-stones, gorgets, tubes, bird stones, and problematical forms," to use the book's nomenclature, by an authority on aboriginal matters, with chapters by Arthur C. Parker and Prof. Edward H. Williams, Jr. The stone shapes illustrated so numerously were found in various parts of our country, western New York proving especially fertile as a field of ancient Indian activity along this line. Why such a variety of forms were pecked out and ground out by the slow processes possible to the tools employed is a mystery.

The Cambridge History of English Literature. Edited by Sir A. W. Ward, Litt.D., and A. R. Waller, M.A. Vol. XIV. The Nineteenth Century—III. Large 8vo, xii–722 pp. New York: G. P. Putnam's Sons. $2.75 net. Postage, 16 cents.

This concluding volume of this useful series is an unusual book. It might well be called the gem overtopping the crown of the series. It has an Aladdin-lamp-like quality. We open the book at the comprehensive Chapter I on Philosophers, and pass to Chapter II with its fascinating account of historians, biographers, memoir-writers, and political orators (the popular heroes Disraeli and Gladstone being done deservedly); and then we "rub" the pages and, behold, we have caricature and the literature of sport introduced by *Punch* and Hogarth. We "rub" the leaves backward and the scene changes to critical and miscellaneous prose, with Walter Bagehot, Watts-Dunton, Ruskin, Stevenson, Oliphant, and Lafcadio Hearn as the subjects. Present interest attaches naturally to that very unusual and dramatic character, Lafcadio Hearn, because of his recent death. Apropos of Hearn's unusual qualities is the observation by Professor Walker, "that, tho he married a Japanese wife, he could neither speak to her or to his children in their own language, nor, after a residence of fourteen years, so much as read a Japanese newspaper. What is valuable in his work is not his reasoned opinions, but the feeling produced in his soul by what he saw and heard. . . . Hence, the best of the Japanese books is the first, "Glimpses of Unfamiliar Japan," because in it he was forced to rely almost wholly on impression. There are chapters on journalism, the literature of science, the literature of travel. Again we "rub the lamp" and turn to chapters on Anglo-Irish, Anglo-Indian, English-Canadian, Australian, and South-African literature—chapters replete with information and interest. And, as tho to insure against any possibility of a charge of monotony in the character of the book, the last two chapters deal with Education (Chapter XIV)

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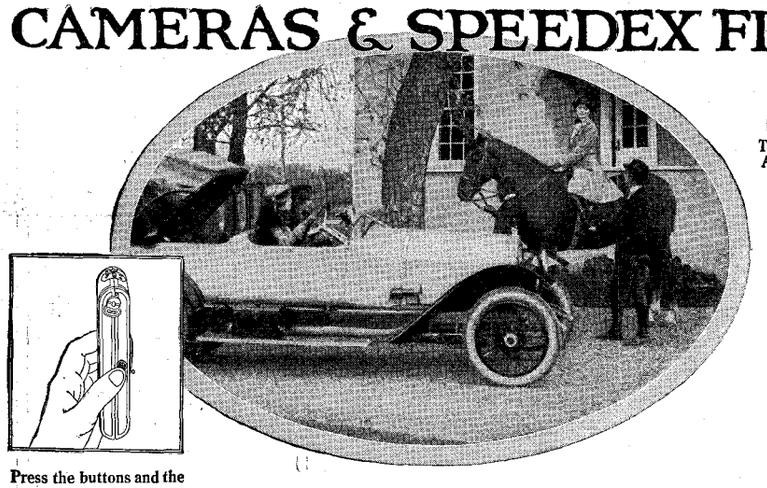

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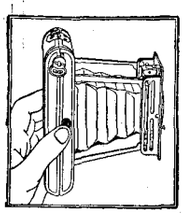

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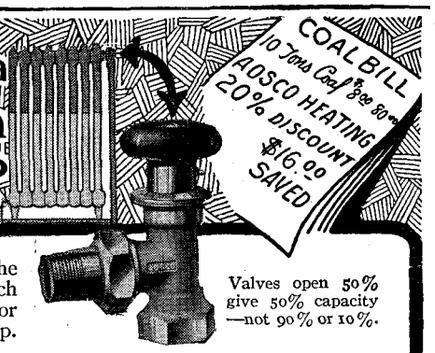

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and Changes in the Language since Shakespeare's Time (Chapter XV). It is a right remarkable volume.

Naumann, Friedrich. Central Europe. A Translation by Christabel M. Meredith from the original German of "Mitteleuropa." 8vo, xix-354 pp. New York: A. A. Knopf. $3 net. Postage, 14 cents.

A digest of a notice of this book in its original form, written from the Roman Catholic, anti-Protestant standpoint, was discust in THE LITERARY DIGEST for November 25, 1916. In that notice the book was correctly described as "the most widely read volume in the Fatherland, . . . popular, brilliant, people of humble intellects can readily comprehend it, . . . its acceptance amounts almost to a religion." While, then, the book does not attain the authority of an "official document," it evidently expresses the political aspiration and definite aims cherished by thinking Germans. "Central Europe" stands for Germany plus Austria-Hungary. And the volume surveys the territorial, economic and industrial, constitutional, statistical, and historical factors which, in the author's judgment, are making for a closer union of Germany with the Dual Empire. The union proposed is indeed economic, and has as its object the infusion into Austria-Hungary of German (*i.e.*, Prussian) methods *in toto*. What the conclusion of such an economic union would be is vividly illustrated not only by the progressive Prussianization of all Germany, but by the present absoluteness of control exercised by Germany over the Teutonic Allies and their entire governmental administration. Its logical end is government from Berlin of all the area included in "Central Europe." This end is only thinly veiled in Naumann's discussion. As a "formulation of current German thought" the volume deserves the closest reading. And that reading will, by the way, illumine one of the Allies' exprest conditions of peace—the partition of the Dual Empire. That partition would checkmate what to German ambitions still appears realizable.

Munn, Margaret Crosby, and Cabot, Mary R. The Art of George Frederick Munn. Pp. 144. Illustrated. With Introduction by Sir Johnston Forbes-Robertson. New York: E. P. Dutton & Co. $2.25. Postage, 14 cents.

So little is known, comparatively, of George F. Munn, who died in 1907, that we wonder how such a remarkable personality as is here revealed should have escaped so long the knowledge and appreciation of the American public. As we read the introduction by his friend and fellow student, Forbes-Robertson, we are touched by the tribute he pays to the ability and character of the unknown artist. Munn studied at Julien's and Munkácsy's in Paris and with Watts in London, by whom he was especially influenced. Tribute is paid to his spirit of enthusiasm, the charm of his personality, his just and upright mind, and his reverence for what is best in man. Early and protracted illness prevented his becoming better known, also perhaps the fact that most of his painting was done in Brittany and Normandy and most of his exhibitions were given in foreign galleries. The volume contains not only a human and loving description of his life, but extracts from his written memoranda on art, reproductions of his more important paintings, and a list of his known works.

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PERSONAL GLIMPSES

THE FALL OF KAISERISM

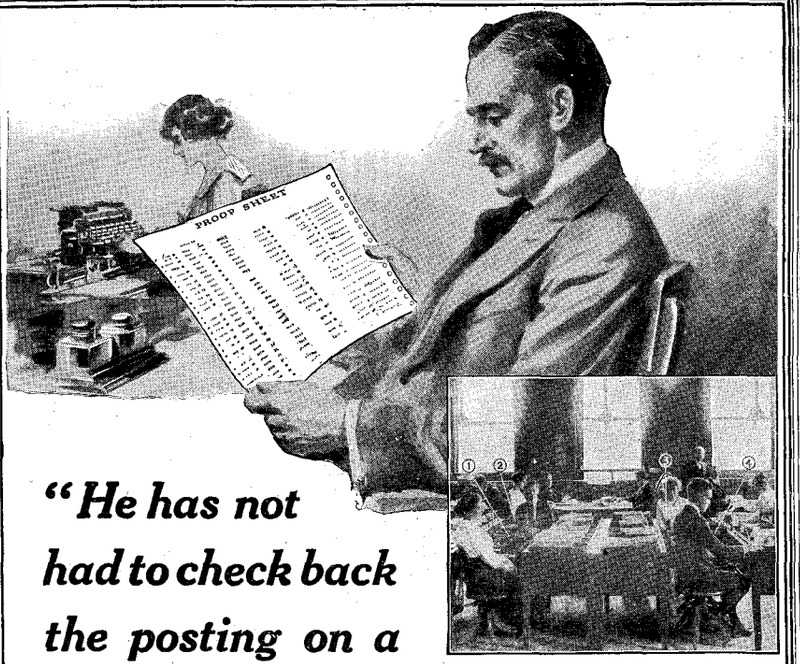
WHAT will it cost to defeat the Hohenzollerns? An agent of the French Government in the United States said recently that the Allies could drive the Germans from France whenever they wished, but that to do so would cost a million French, British, and American lives. But that price is too high if all that is necessary is to hold Germany as she is until the German people realize that it is their rulers who have brought all the miseries of a losing war upon them. In a word, the world is paying a thousand lives for every day that the Hohenzollerns endure. How long it must continue to pay that price depends upon internal conditions in Germany, and, in the general lack of authentic information, the comments made by A. Curtis Roth have an unusual value. Mr. Roth was American vice-consul at Plauen, Saxony, and had an almost perfect opportunity to observe the trend of events. He writes in the May issue of *The World's Work:*

But little concerning actual conditions among the German masses has been allowed to reach the outside world. Foreign correspondents are not encouraged to make independent observations off the beaten highways of military and naval effort and high politics, but are guarded from a true knowledge of the temper of the people with all the ingenuity of which German officialdom is capable. The German press is held tightly in rein by the censors, and so its columns glow with inspired confidence. The smoldering, growing, tortured discontent of the Empire has remained almost inarticulate.

Thus, it is not known outside of Germany that Liebknecht, one of the most astute leaders that German Socialists ever had, basing his judgment upon reports from lieutenants from all over the country, held that the people were ripe for revolution early last spring. The Liebknecht affair was reported as a local episode in Berlin. It was explained as an isolated effort at treason by a witless agitator. In reality, it was a carefully considered attempt to give the war-weary people a chance to assert themselves. It failed because of Prussian discipline, ingrained within the very soul of the people. The sentiment for revolt was broadcast; the spirit was turgid without initiative and without plan.

Liebknecht based his decision for action upon a multitude of facts. All through the Empire, the people had exprest a spirit of revolt in bitter food-riots. An unwonted seditious talk could be heard on every hand among the wage-earners in the congested districts. The Socialist organizations were prepared to give quiet aid to any movement which should offer a fair promise of success. Dissatisfaction was rife in the ranks of the Saxon armies. The wives of the small farmers, of the mechanics, of the laborers wanted peace on any conditions that would bring their husbands and sons back to them again. These conditions obtained last spring.

A mass of pamphlets and loose leaves of



"He has not had to check back the posting on a single ledger—"

Four Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines used by the Oliver Chilled Plow Works

THERE is a busy bookkeeping department in a mid-western concern where figures balance month after month right on time.

Mr. R. O. Morgan is in charge. The concern is the Oliver Chilled Plow Works, South Bend, Ind.

He has been in the past face to face with all the usual bookkeeping worries—delayed balances, errors, overtime work and end-of-the-month congestion.

But some time ago he took advantage of the modern method devised to do away with such troubles. He cut out hand bookkeeping and turned to machine-proved accuracy.

He installed Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines and got "Proof Sheet Control." (*Control* is the biggest word in bookkeeping—ask Mr. Morgan, he knows.)

In place of their twelve hand bookkeepers the Oliver Chilled Plow Works now have four Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines. To use Mr. Morgan's own words,

"it has not been necessary to check back the postings on a single ledger since Control was established. It is an achievement never accomplished by us under the hand system, and the simple explanation of this record is the proof sheet."

Business men in all lines are turning to Proof Sheet Control with Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machines as the answer to bookkeeping problems. A study of why this is so and the probable results of Elliott-Fisher machine bookkeeping in your own department will repay you many times over.

You can phone your local Elliott-Fisher Office or write direct to us for detailed information. There is no obligation.

Elliott-Fisher Company, 532 Elliott Parkway, Harrisburg, Pa.

Elliott-Fisher Bookkeeping Machine

With the proof sheet and the flat writing surface

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Nine of the twelve ledgers of the Sharples Company lined up for a day's posting.

He Keeps All These Ledgers in Daily Balance

And Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting Has Reduced the Department Expense 50%

A generation ago P. M. Sharples began to teach dairymen that cream pays better than milk—and that to get *all* the cream an efficient mechanical separator is essential.

A little over two years ago the Sharples Separator Company discovered an application of this principle to their own bookkeeping department.

Machine Separating vs. Pen-and-Ink Skimming

Like the old-fashioned skimmer, Pen-and-Ink didn't get all the cream—and what it did get was mixed with milk.

For the cream of good bookkeeping is accuracy, promptness, legibility, and balances extended daily.

You want *all* these things—and you want them separated from overwork, time lost in hunting mistakes, and all the delays and expense incident to human-brain calculation and longhand methods.

More Cream at Lower Cost

Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting brought the desired results immediately.

Accounts are always in balance and posting proved every day. Trial balance troubles have vanished. Accuracy is maintained because the machine never makes a mistake.

What's more, machine bookkeeping cut down the department expense 50%.

40% Saved in the Credit Department

The improved condition of the ledgers, showing a perpetual, up-to-the-minute balance on each customer's account, brought about another big saving—as unexpected as it was gratifying.

The Credit Department operation was cut down 40%.

50% Saved in the Chicago Office

After this demonstration at the main office in West Chester, Pa., another Burroughs Ledger Posting Machine was installed at the Company's Chicago office and it promptly chopped off half the bookkeeping expense there.

Not an Unusual Result

This is not an extraordinary case—the same result has been obtained in thousands of offices where Burroughs Bookkeeping Machines are in use. But saving in expense is far from the greatest benefit of Burroughs Direct-to-Ledger Posting.

There is no space here to tell about the ease of operating a Burroughs—the way it automatically adds and subtracts—the extent to which it simplifies accounting, eliminates errors, affects the efficiency of other departments.

Any one of the 170 offices maintained by the Burroughs Adding Machine Company in the United States and Canada—your telephone book or your banker will supply the address of the nearest—will tell you the story in detail and show how you can apply one of the 98 Burroughs models to your work. Either card or loose leaf ledgers can be used.

FIGURING AND BOOKKEEPING MACHINES
PREVENT COSTLY ERRORS—SAVE VALUABLE TIME

PRICED AS LOW AS $125

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the peace-propaganda were circulated from hand to hand among the people. Some of these were drawn up in very daring terms. A number of them came to my hand through a young German Socialist who had besought the consulate to issue him a passport at the beginning of the war upon his first American papers. I shall quote, from memory, from one of these pamphlets. It was circulated in August and September, and, I was able to inform myself, it made a deep impression among the working people of my district. The paragraph, which I give below, in my judgment, conceals the fuse which will ultimately fire the blast of revolution.

"We are winning victories and bleeding to death. We are devastating ever more of our neighbors' lands and dying of slow starvation. We are defying the anger of a world in arms and staring ruin in the face. The physical strength of our people is exhausting; the financial power of our nation is exhausting; our supplies of raw materials are exhausting; our great organizations for the work of peace are slowly disintegrating. We must have peace. If our Government can not procure us peace, what must we do?"

This thought is being amplified among the people by word of mouth. I have heard miserable lips phrase it in many ways. "Our enemies will never make peace with our Government." "What have the French and English against us? It is our Kaiser and his friends they are fighting." "The Kaiser and his officers stand between us and peace." "If it weren't for our Kaiser and Junkers, the English would make peace with us." "Why should we be hated? The leaders are hated; we suffer."

According to Mr. Roth, President Wilson's distinction between the German Government and the German people is true in fact, and will have an enormous influence on public opinion within the Central Empires. For in spite of the fact that no assertion of the Allies has been so bitterly denied in the Germany press as this one, yet he observed that it was a distinction that the German people had themselves been making in spite of the efforts of officials and censors in Berlin to make the people believe that the Allies were seeking to destroy Germany. German officials would agree with Louis XIV. The Kaiser is Germany. The people are beginning to doubt it, says Mr. Roth, and altho the gray armies are as strong as ever this growing resentment is weakening the Central Empires day by day. The unrest is wide-spread, Mr. Roth continues:

The spirit of resentment among the people is not confined to any particular part of Germany. It ramifies throughout the entire country, smoldering wherever the poor are. It is held in check only by the best organized iron régime of all history. It faces the same difficulties in the organization and expression of its sentiment that were faced by similar hostilities directed against the great despotisms of the ancient world. It has no press. It dare not organize out in the open. It may not discuss plans and grievances in public assemblies or in private gatherings. The censors, the police, the private detective, and an army bred and drilled to instant, unthinking obedience still form a strangling curb upon the forces of this people's destiny.

And while the iron régime holds the people to the task, which has become hateful to them, it cleverly spreads its own reports abroad in the world. Thus it comes that not even the neutral correspondent has been able to make these sufferers articulate. I have read wonderful reports to the effect that "the same amount of bread and the same amount of butter on the bread" has been secured to rich and poor alike by the marvelous German organization, the inference being that a united people were bearing equally burdens thrust upon them. The inference is false.

It is true that the same amounts of bread and butter, meat and potatoes are allotted to rich and poor. But it is false, utterly false, that the rich and the poor, the powerful and the humble, are enduring an equal suffering on behalf of the Fatherland. Prices have placed accustomed food and clothes beyond the reach of the wage-earners. Those rations of meat, of butter, of milk, and of eggs that they can not find the money through twelve hours a day of drudgery wherewith to purchase do not still the cravings of their hunger nor build up waning strength. The well-to-do are not only able to purchase the full amounts of their food, fuel, and clothing allotments, but they are able to purchase also, in any desired quantities, fruit, conserves, venison, rabbits, game-birds, fish, and poultry. There remain to the wage-earners, as their ration allotment and as within reach of their scanty earnings, potatoes, war-bread, turnips, salt, and herring.

But the inequality of suffering does not end at the table and the wardrobe. The incomes of the wealthy, of the official, and of the well-to-do classes have increased during the war, while the incomes of the great mass of the people have shrunk sadly. Many of the families of wage-earners have come to be entirely dependent upon the pensions, miserable pittances, paid by the Government for the scant margin of existence. The women and children of such families undertake any rough work that comes to hand, but are unable, after the most severe endeavor, to sustain themselves upon their earnings. They have spent their small savings in staving off the wolf, and now they are forced to work early and late and to stand in line once a week for the Government dole in order to escape starvation.

It has been said that two things are required for a revolution—Hunger and an Idea. There is hunger in Germany. The lot of the workers has become unendurable, and a strong leader might even now sweep them against the system responsible for their misery. There has been no lack of sporadic uprisings in the past year, but all these have been vigorously suppressed. The latest, and also the most successful, was the munitions strike in Berlin and Spandau, which is still smoldering. Here the workmen have won some small concessions. These riots, continues the article in *The World's Work*, are likely to be more serious than the reports from Germany make out:

There were a number of small outbursts of indignation in Munich last spring and

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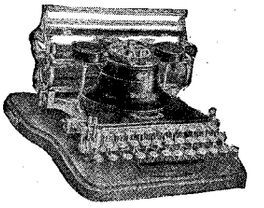

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"My Overland Country Club Roadster is satisfactory in every detail, runs smooth and straight and climbs hills 'like a bear.'"

Fred B. Kulow
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Never Had Such Satisfaction

"I have owned several cars, in fact I have the 428th car that was registered in California.

"I am glad to state that I have never had a car that was so absolutely satisfactory in every respect and on all occasions until I purchased a Willys-Knight.

"I would not trade my Willys-Knight machine for the best automobile in the United States at any price."

Luther Burbank
Santa Rosa, California

Easiest Riding, and Handsomest!

"Yesterday I purchased a 1917 Model 85 Big Four Overland for the reason that with my 1914 Overland in two years and one-half of traveling over Arizona Mountain roads I never walked one step because of any trouble with my car.

"I never made a trip, and I have made many, that the car did not go the whole distance on her own power, and go strong. The Overland motor in the old car never stopped or hesitated for a moment since I bought the car in July, 1914.

"Again, I consider the Overland the easiest riding popular priced car, and the handsomest car, as far as lines and beauty of finish go, now on the Arizona market."

W. A. O'Connor, Judge
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A "Sweet Running Car"

"I have handled a Willys-Knight car alm daily for two years. I have driven one 12,0 miles. I have toured from the Central West New England.

"I made the round trip from Indianapolis Boston, Mass., in 8½ days, running time, ne a 'bobble.' The most consistent performe have ever handled.

"I am glad indeed to bear this testimony a machine which I can only characterize as 'sweet running car.'"

Chas. A. Bookwalter
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Didn't Think a Six Could Be So Economic

"I take this occasion to thank you for selli me my new Overland Light Six.

"It rides and handles beautifully, and is m economical as to gasoline and oil than I thoug possible with any six-cylinder car.

"I know from experience that it is positiv the best car in the world for the money."

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Youngstown, O

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"After ten years' experience, I have the (Willys-Knight) that meets my requirements.

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"I am especially pleased with the ma courtesies extended me by both you and yo agents."

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ıiterally Coasts Up The Hills"

Having recently purchased from you a new lys-Six touring car, wish to state that I am ' pleased with this machine.

It is a wonderful performer and literally ;ts up the hills seemingly without effort, and ddition to this it is the smoothest running ·hine I ever sat in. It rides like a Pullman ·h, and vibration seems to be entirely ıinated."

Charles White, Manager
CREDITOR'S COLLECTING AGENCY, INC.
Spokane, Washington

!o Repairs After 21,373 Miles

ſhe Willys-Knight car we use has been en 21,373 miles; the engine has never ıired repairing, and has received only the nary amount of attention.

ſhe car has received very hard service."

Wm. B. Read, Secretary
EDWARD G. BUDD MANUFACTURING CO.
Philadelphia, Pa.

Conquers Duluth Hills

Ɱy experience with the Overland has been t satisfactory. I have used the car up and n these Duluth hills and over the country ıs to the extent of 5,162 miles and my total :nditure for the year, outside of oil and gas- e and necessary tire repair, was $1.20; 40 s for tightening the steering rod and 80 s for adjusting the brakes.

J. A. Smith, Sales Manager
BURROUGHS ADDING MACHINE CO.
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It Is Simply Amazing!

"I have driven my Willys-Knight 11,000 miles, without any mechanical attention to the motor whatever, and the quietness of the motor seems to increase with age. It has the softest 'purr' combined with the greatest power for its size, of any motor I have ever seen. Its velvet smoothness is simply amazing; I have had different people ask if I was driving an electric car."

H. L. Cole
Spokane, Washington

Not One Dollar For Repairs

"After our months of investigation and deliberation as to delivery cars for our service and after deciding to use the Overland we thought you may be interested in knowing the result obtained.

"We wish to state that our Overland cars have been in operation since November 1, 1916, and to date we have not been inconvenienced in any way as we have not had to expend a single dollar for repairs. The operating expense has been less than our anticipated figures and we are thoroughly pleased with the result.

"You can use our name freely for recommendation."

S. N. WOOD & CO.
San Francisco, Cal.
(Signed) H. Harris, Supt.

Like It Better and Better

"We have driven our Willys-Knight 23,000 miles, and there has not been a bolt turned on the engine since we owned it. The more we run the car the better we like it. It has given us first class satisfaction in every respect, and we do not think the sleeve-valve motor can be improved upon."

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Seven Passenger Four, Touring, 121-inch wheelbase $1395
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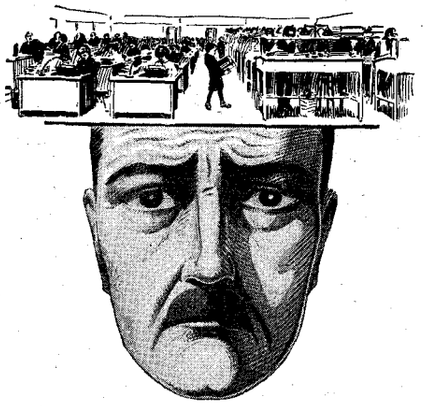

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Firms you know—in 197 lines of business—are saving hundreds to thousands yearly on overhead—thru an investment of $35 and up.

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convenient and safe in these light, strong
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Steel, electrically welded, anti-rattling. For smooth or non-skid tires—designed to carry tail lights and license pad. Holds tires secure—"no sway".
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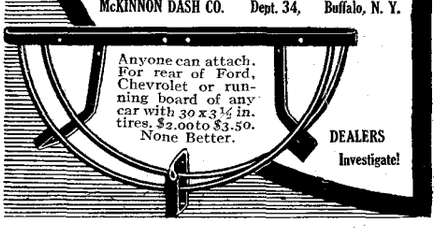

summer, minor disturbances easily quelled by the police, and then came a very serious riot in the early part of last autumn. The newspapers, of course, made hardly any mention of these troubles. The Munich newspapers carried stories of a few lines, telling that a group of unruly boys had caused considerable excitement by throwing missiles through shop-windows and at the police, but that they were soon rounded up and placed in jail. I learned details of this riot later from a friend, an officer of the German secret police, who had been present at the time.

The trouble started in one of the city's poorer quarters, when a crowd of thoroughly angry men and women demolished a dairy. They then proceeded up the street screaming for food, for peace, for Bavarian independence. The mob grew in numbers at every step, and its emotion grew in intensity with each addition to its numbers. Soldiers on the streets hurriedly got out of the neighborhood. The crowd jeered at the uniforms, shrilled denunciations against Kaiser and leaders, and worked itself up to a raging fury of resentment. For a time it seemed that the mob would reach the better sections of the city, and break over them in a wave of pillage and destruction.

Police reserves were rapidly formed to oppose the uprising. The crowd and the reenforced police met at the open entrance of a square, and there the people fought one of the most determined battles yet attempted against internal law and order. After several hours of embittered conflict, the police got the upper hand, the rioters were carried away to jails and hospitals, and the crowds were dispersed. The Munich riot, however, served an earnest notice upon the authorities of that which may well happen if the war should drag on and a popular leader should appear. Central Europe might again experience the horrors of a peasants and mechanics' war, reminiscent of those days when the too sorely opprest poor took to the depths of the German forests and sallied forth, whenever occasion offered, on missions of murder and rapine, fighting with scythes and slung-shots.

The Idea—the idea that the interests of Germany are not necessarily those of the Hohenzollerns—is becoming articulate. For a man acquainted with conditions in Germany before the war, writes Mr. Roth, the food-riots are not the most serious signs of disaffection. The people are beginning to dare to abuse the Kaiser even in the presence of uniformed police. And the latter take no notice of this *lèse-majesté* except to slink out of hearing as quickly as possible! To quote again:

The food-riots are among the most striking signs of the unrest of the people, but they are not among the most serious signs. I was in a small grocery-store one afternoon when a group of women began to abuse the Kaiser, notwithstanding the fact that a policeman in uniform was present. This servant of the Government made no arrest, but slunk out of the room and away. How far must discontent have spread before such an episode were possible in Germany! The women write to the men in the trenches about the starvation of themselves and babies. And so the spirit of

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so that it may be more easily polished. Johnson's Prepared Wax *Liquid* is the same as our Paste Wax except that it is Liquid. Apply with cloth, brush or spray.

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Johnson's Prepared Wax *Liquid* gives a hard, dry, glasslike polish which does not collect or hold the dust. It preserves and protects the varnish, adding years to its life and beauty. It covers up mars and scratches — prevents checking and cracking — sheds water—and makes a "wash" last twice as long.

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DELUSIONS IN DIET
By Sir James Crichton-Browne, M.D., LL.D., F.R.S.

An interesting, clearly-written treatise by an eminent authority, on the quantity and quality of food required by the normal person. Discusses Fletcherism and the theories of Professor Chittenden, of Yale, and concludes that the advocates of parcimony in nutrition are in opposition to the experience of the race. Cloth, 75c.

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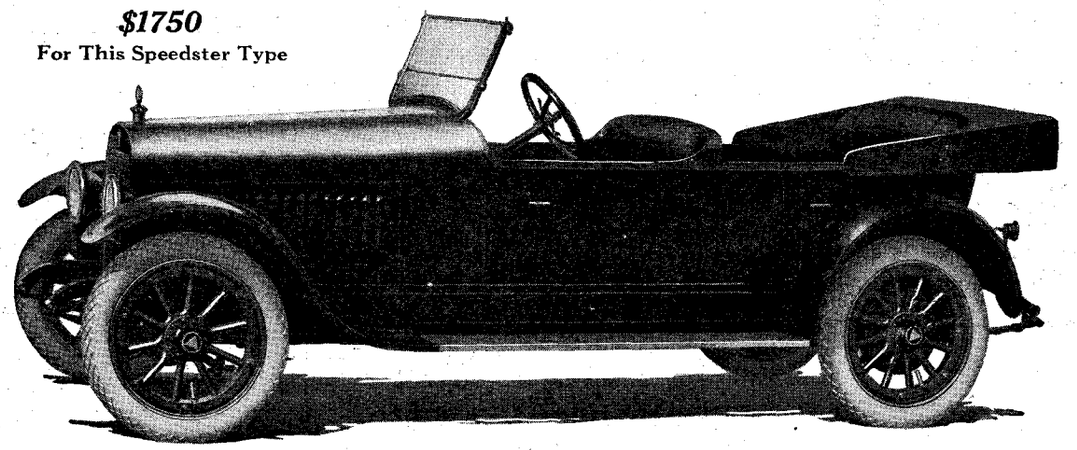
For This Speedster Type



New Hudson Speedster

With Super-Six Motor—Seating Four

Here is the smartest Speedster you have ever seen. Also the best performer.

We shall not build many. There is too much demand for our regular models. But Hudson dealers in large centers have them. And any Hudson dealer can get them while they last.

We are anxious to scatter our output, and among the right owners. For this model seems to typify the Hudson Super-Six.

Looks the Super-Car

This Hudson Speedster is finished in Cobalt blue, with vermilion wheels. The body edges are beveled, and finished in black.

The body is low and comfortable, and suggestive of a speedster. The steering wheel is at a rakish angle. There are seats for four.

It is for men who want something distinctive—a car that stands out—in this type. The men who get them will have the raciest cars on the road.

The Record-Breaker

The Super-Six motor, used in this Speedster, holds all the worth-while records. That is, the stock-car records for speed, for endurance, for quick pick-up and for hill-climbing.

This stock motor in a touring car—under A. A. A. supervision—has maintained a speed exceeding 75 miles per hour for 100 miles.

This stock motor in a stock chassis has attained a speed of 102.53 miles per hour.

It has made 1819 miles in 24 hours, breaking the record by 52 per cent.

It has twice broken the ocean-to-ocean record, in one continuous 7,000-mile round trip. And a special Super-Six, in the world's greatest hill climb, made the best time against twenty special cars up Pike's Peak.

For All Lovers of a Matchless Car

But the Hudson Super-Six, in its various styles, appeals to more than speed lovers. It appeals to all who admire supremacy. And to all who want endurance.

In all the accepted tests for stock cars, it has proved itself the greatest car that's built.

And all this performance is due to super-endurance. All due to the fact that this invention has reduced motor friction to almost nil. It has nearly doubled endurance, and added 80 per cent to our motor's efficiency.

It has given to Hudson the top place among fine cars. Last year, no car above $1100 equaled it in sales.

All our body styles are designed and finished and equipped to make the Hudson look the leader that it is.

Have you seen our latest bodies?

Phaeton, 7-passenger	$1650	Speedster, 4-passenger	$1750	Town Car Landaulet	$3025
Cabriolet, 3-passenger	1950	Town Car	2925	Limousine	2925
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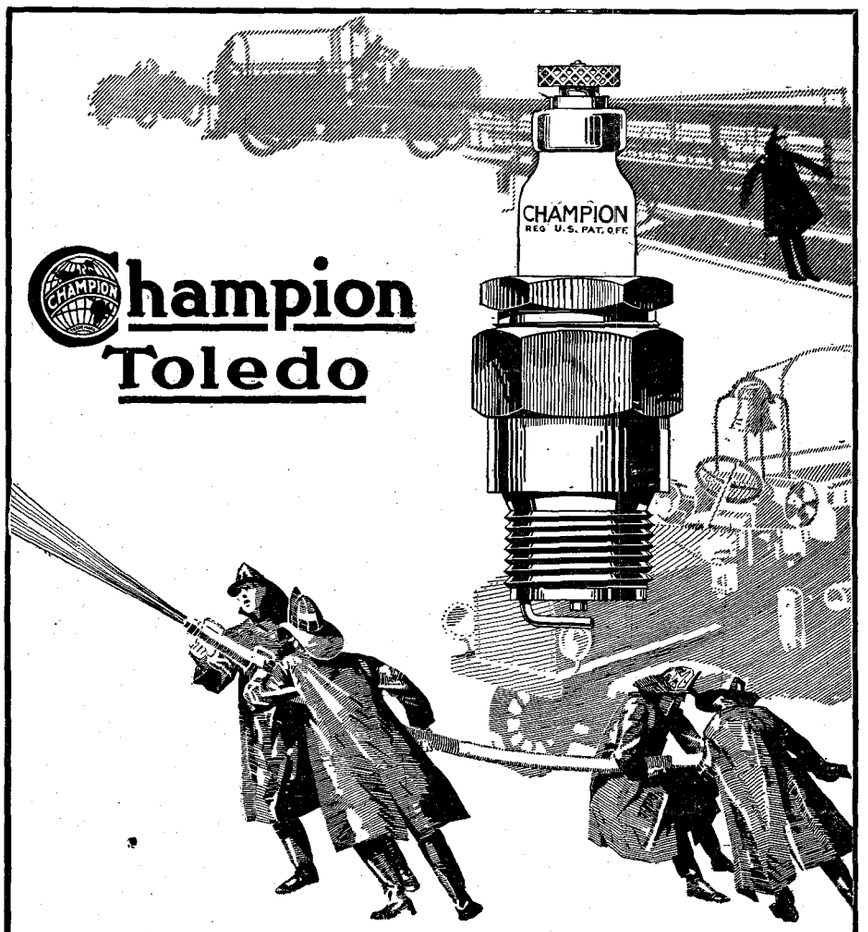

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You can get Champions *everywhere.* Look for the name "CHAMPION" on the porcelain.

Champion Spark Plug Company
Toledo, Ohio

sullenness is even seizing upon the men in uniform. I have been able to judge of its effects by many conversations with common soldiers back on furlough.

"My wife is ill with hunger. My business is gone. My savings have been eaten up. And I've been taken to the trenches and treated like a dog by a little bemonocled, eighteen-year-old dandy. It's the spurs that count. We common people are simply dirt—*Wir sind einfach Dreck.*"

This sort of talk is new in Germany. It came from the lips of a friend of mine who, in the beginning, was fire and flame for war. Nor is this man one of the laboring class. Altho but a private in the ranks, before the war he was a prosperous lace-manufacturer, owning a number of the great automatic embroidery-machines and selling his product to England, the United States, and Russia.

Another man in the ranks told me that there were many in the Saxon regiments who would desert to the French and British lines were it not for their fear that they would be traded back when once the war is over! It is true that the Saxons are particularly embittered, for their people back home have borne the brunt of the suffering caused by food-shortage. Moreover, both soldiers and officers have told me that the Saxon regiments have had more than their share of forlorn-hope attacks and of covering retreats. A Saxon major told me that the Saxon troops were given the place of honor so often because there were so many Socialists among them. However this may be, I know that the Plauen regiment has been wiped out six times, that there is hardly a family in my district not in mourning, and that the same terrible losses have been suffered by all the industrial districts of Saxony.

Germany, within, is in ferment. The wonderful unity, of which I have read so much here, is apparent rather than real. Old dislikes between the Bavarian and the Prussian, between the Saxon and the Prussian, have been revived. The chasm between the rulers, the bureaucracy, the well-to-do, and the mass of the people has been widened and deepened. And a popular realization of this chasm, synthesized in a menacing phrase that is rapidly spreading among the people, "Our rulers stand between us and peace," bodes ill for the Monarchy and its favored servants. The mass of the people are beginning to feel themselves a nation apart, whose interests are not the interests of their leaders, but interests diametrically opposed to these. They only lack a leader and the courage of organization. The second of these lacks is being remedied. Organization is being striven for quietly by the use of the machinery of the Social-Democratic party.

It is not universal suffrage that the people are yearning for, praying for, brooding over. It is peace. It is sufficient food. It is the release of dear ones from the trench-maws and the ending of the crushing load of the agonies of war. And they will have this peace, whether a universal suffrage and a responsible cabinet are given them or no, or their suffering will break its bonds and break in a blind fury over the people that the "enemy will not make a peace with." According to my observations, intimate observations covering various parts of Germany, German officialdom is riding the whirlwind, and its last desperate cards are the submarine and a final mighty offensive.

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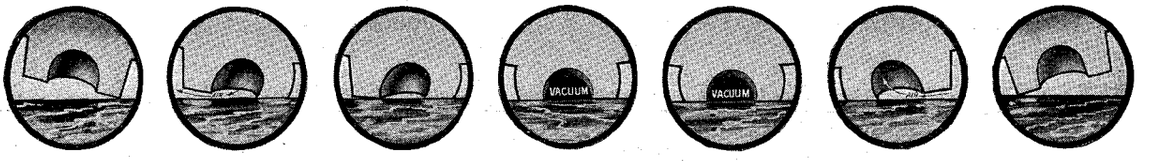
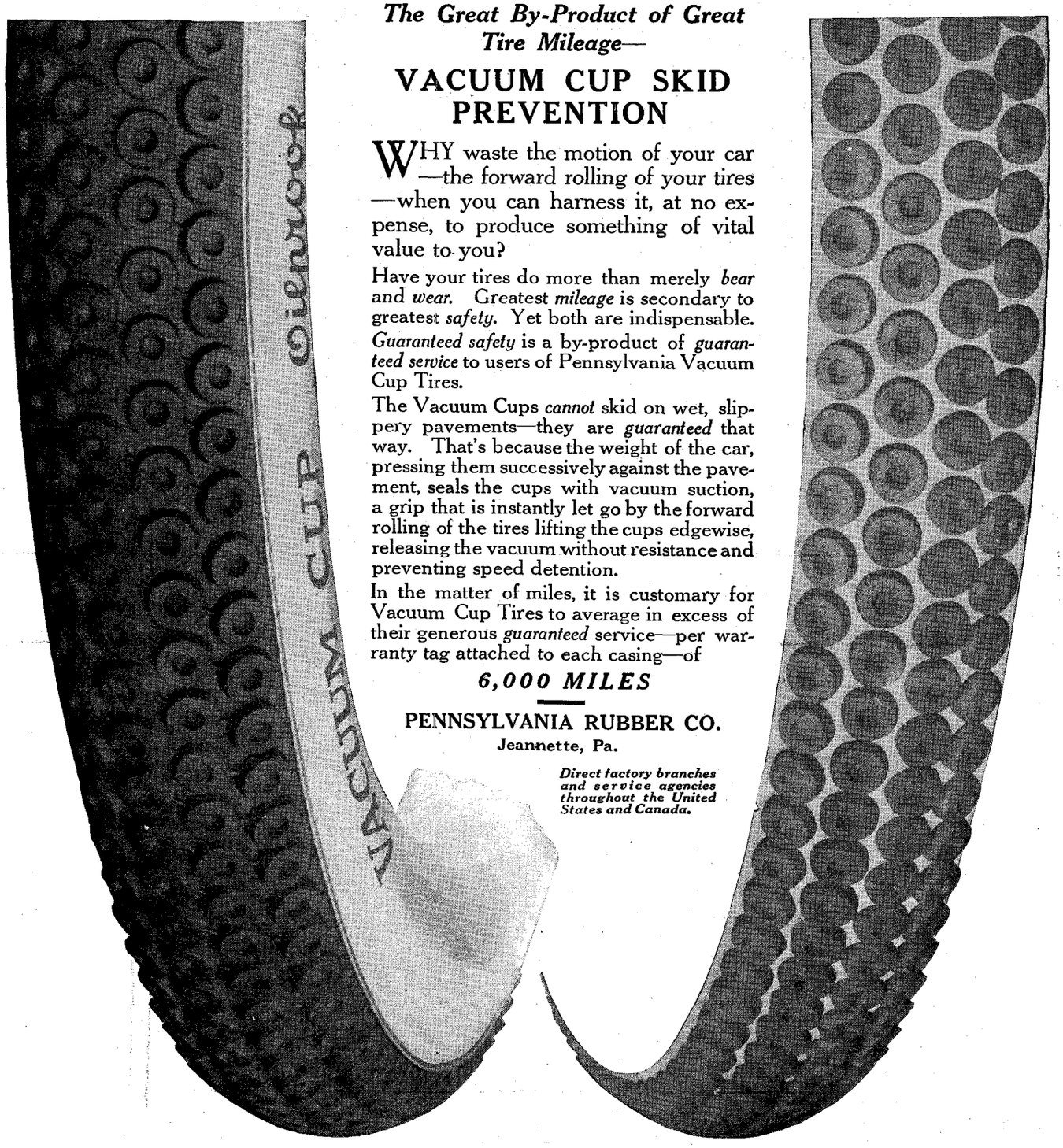
Pennsylvania
VACUUM CUP TIRES

How the cups operate to prevent skidding with no resistance to forward speed.



1. Contact 2. Pressure 3. Seal 4. Suction 5. Grip 6. Edge release 7. Disengagement



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WHY waste the motion of your car—the forward rolling of your tires—when you can harness it, at no expense, to produce something of vital value to you?

Have your tires do more than merely *bear* and *wear*. Greatest *mileage* is secondary to greatest *safety*. Yet both are indispensable. *Guaranteed safety* is a by-product of *guaranteed service* to users of Pennsylvania Vacuum Cup Tires.

The Vacuum Cups *cannot* skid on wet, slippery pavements—they are *guaranteed* that way. That's because the weight of the car, pressing them successively against the pavement, seals the cups with vacuum suction, a grip that is instantly let go by the forward rolling of the tires lifting the cups edgewise, releasing the vacuum without resistance and preventing speed detention.

In the matter of miles, it is customary for Vacuum Cup Tires to average in excess of their generous *guaranteed* service—per warranty tag attached to each casing—of

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In planning your new home, or in remodeling, think first of the bathroom. It is the heart of the home. Without the most modern plumbing ware in the bathrooms, your home will not be all you want it to be. For these reasons be sure to select

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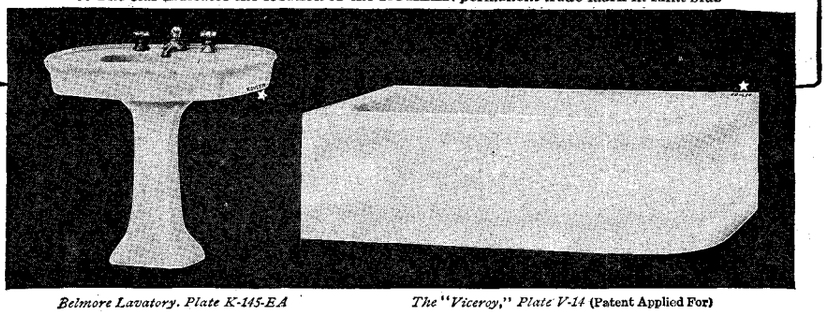

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With an Introduction by HERBERT C. HOOVER

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"OUT CUTLASES, AND BOARD!"

"WOODEN ships and iron men!" was the boast of the old jack-tars in the days of the frigate, when the approved naval tactics were to sail your ship yard-arm to yard-arm with your foe, fight your guns at pistol-shot distance until the ships drifted together, and then out cutlas and boarding-pike and settle the battle on the foeman's deck. With the coming of seven-mile ranges, thirty-knot speed, armor, and torpedoes, the old salts reversed their formula to "Iron ships and wooden men." But they were wrong. On the twentieth of April, two British destroyers met a flotilla of six German ships, and the ensuing battle was on the old-style strategy—close range, ramming, and cold steel when Midshipman Gyles repelled a boarding-attack upon his ship with a cutlas in one hand and an automatic pistol in the other. Iron men and iron ships! For the odds were as great as the English Navy has ever been called on to face.

The British destroyers *Swift* and *Broke*, on patrol duty, were steaming on a westerly course through a dark, calm night. It was so dark that when the lookout on the *Swift* sighted a flotilla of six Germans the ships were within six hundred yards—and a thousand yards is very close range. The Germans at once opened fire, says the account in the New York *Times:*

The *Swift* replied and tried to ram the leading enemy destroyer. She missed ramming, but shot through the German line unscathed, and, in turning, neatly torpedoed another boat in the enemy line. Again the *Swift* dashed at the leader, which again eluded her and fled, with the *Swift* in pursuit.

In the meantime the *Br ke* had launched a torpedo at the second boat in the line, which hit the mark, and then opened fire with every possible gun. The remaining German boats were stoking furiously for full speed.

The *Broke's* commander swung round to port and rammed the third boat fair and square abreast the after funnel. Locked together thus, the two boats fought a desperate hand-to-hand conflict. The *Broke* swept the enemy's decks at pointblank range with every gun from main armament to pompom, maxim, rifle, and pistol.

Two other German destroyers attacked and poured a devastating fire on the *Broke*, whose foremost gun-crews were reduced from eighteen to six men. Midshipman Donald Gyles, altho wounded in the eye, kept all the foremost guns in action, he himself assisting the depleted crews to load. While he was thus employed a number of frenzied Germans swarmed up over the *Broke's* forecastle out of the rammed destroyer and, finding themselves amid the blinding flashes of the forecastle guns, swept aft in a shouting mob.

The midshipman, amid the dead and wounded of his own gun-crews, and half blinded himself by blood, met the onset single-handed with an automatic revolver. He was grappled by a German, who tried to wrest the revolver away. Cutlases and

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bayonets being among the British equipment in anticipation of such an event, the German was promptly bayoneted by Seaman Ingleson. The remainder of the invaders, except two who feigned death, were driven over the side, the two being taken prisoner.

Two minutes after ramming, the *Broke* wrenched herself free from her sinking adversary and turned to ram the last of the three remaining German boats. She failed in this object but, in swinging around, succeeded in hitting the boat's consort on the stem with a torpedo. Hotly engaged with the two fleeing destroyers, the *Broke* attempted to follow the *Swift* in the direction she was last seen, but a shell struck the *Broke's* boiler-room, disabling her main engines.

The enemy then disappeared in the darkness. As best she could with her crippled engines, the *Broke* crept on after the *Swift* until she sighted a German destroyer on fire, whose crew rushed to the rail and sent up shouts for mercy as soon as they perceived the Englishman. Disregarding the danger from a possible magazine explosion the *Broke* steered slowly toward the ship. The German seamen redoubled their shouts of "Save! Save!" and then unexpectedly opened fire. That was not the habit in the old days.

The *Broke*, taken by surprize and practically out of control, was unable to maneuver out of danger, but fortunately was able to silence the treacherous craft with four shots. Then, to insure her own safety, she torpedoed the German amidships. To quote *The Times* again:

Meanwhile, the *Swift* continued her pursuit, but slight injuries which she received earlier in the action prevented her from maintaining full speed, so she abandoned the chase and sought fresh quarry. Sighting the outline of a stationary destroyer, from which shouts were heard, the *Swift* approached warily with her guns trained, to find that it was the destroyer which had already been rammed by the *Broke*. The Germans were bellowing: "We surrender."

Fearing treachery, the *Swift* waited, and presently the destroyer keeled over and sank stern first, the crew jumping into the water.

As no other enemy was visible, and the action, which had lasted approximately five minutes, appeared to be over, the *Swift* switched on her search-lights and lowered boats to rescue the swimmers. Those who remained of the crews of the *Swift* and the *Broke*, after exchanging details of the action, cheered each other until they were hoarse.

The British casualties are set down as comparatively slight, and the spirit of the wounded is illustrated by the conduct of the *Broke's* helmsman, Seaman William Rowles, who, tho hit four times by shell fragments, remained at the wheel throughout the action, and finally only betrayed the fact that he was wounded by reporting to his captain, "I'm going off now, sir," and fainted.

A number of the wounded only presented themselves in the sick-bay the following day, one stoker giving the surgeon the ingenuous excuse: "I was too busy, sir, clearing up the rubbish on the stokers' mess-deck."

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"Wet Feet"
"Sitting in a Draft"

These are not the only causes of sore throat and colds. A more frequent cause is an unhealthy condition of the mouth. Form the habit of washing the mouth morning and evening with

Dioxogen

(a teaspoonful in a quarter glass of water)

and you are striking at the root of the trouble.

The mouth that is kept clean and healthy with DIOXOGEN is not a favorable place for disease germs. DIOXOGEN is powerful enough to do its work thoroughly—harmless enough to be used in even the mouth of a child.

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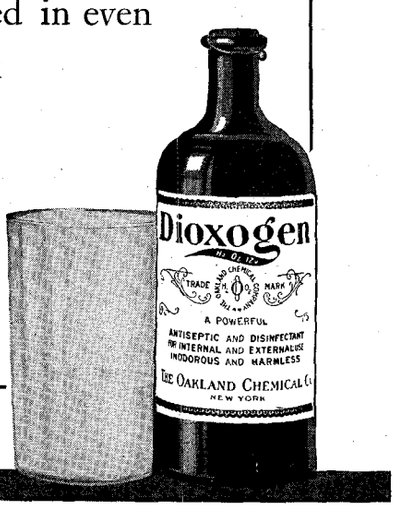

THE FIRST WOMAN IN OUR NAVY

Oh, the British shot flew hot, but the Yankees answered not
Till they got unto a distance they called handy, Oh!
Then the first broadside they poured took her mainmast by the board,
For the Yankee boy for fighting is a dandy, Oh!

THE song was written in 1812 to commemorate a spectacular achievement of the infant American Navy—the victory of the frigate *Constitution* over the *Guerrière*—but we know now that the song is not quite correct. One of the "Yankee boys" was a girl. Her name was Miss Louise Baker, of Massachusetts. For, altho Miss Loretta Walsh is the first woman to be officially enlisted in the Navy, she is not the first to fight in the service. It was necessary for Miss Baker to disguise herself as a man, but in return she was rewarded by a share in the most—well, perhaps not the most, but the earliest—brilliant feat of the American Navy. The forcing of Mobile Bay, the forlorn hope of the Confederate ram *Tennessee*, and the sinking of the collier *Merrimac* may be matched with the *Constitution's* actions against the *Guerrière*, the *Java*, and the *Cynac* and *Levant*. Still there is enough glory for Miss Baker. The 44-gun frigate *Constitution* is certainly the most famous vessel of the Navy, and she was one of the crew during the cruise which established its reputation. Her story is told by Mr. E. S. Maclay, the historian, in the New York *Evening Post:*

Being of an adventurous disposition, Miss Baker determined to disguise herself in a sailor's suit and "see the world." While in Boston in the summer of 1812 she endeavored to ship on a coasting-vessel going south, but, owing to the rigor of the blockade, she could not find a suitable berth. At that time the *Constitution* was fitting in Boston, after her memorable escape from the British squadron off Sandy Hook. "Being completely garbed in a sailor's suit," she records, "I quit my lodgings one morning unnoticed, and passed into the public street. From my awkward appearance in attempting to assume the character of a male, I was not without my fears that I would be suspected. Nor were my apprehensions relieved until, passing through Court Street, I ventured to accost one of my own sex, who, answering with a ready 'Yes, sir,' strengthened my confidence that I should pass for a male."

Our heroine's confidence was further increased when she entered a "victualing cellar," and, on ordering breakfast in mannish style, was served accordingly. She passed the remainder of the day "rambling about the town," and was much relieved, when night came, to find that she had no difficulty in securing lodgings. The next morning she made earnest search for a berth aboard some vessel about to sail southward, but was disappointed. "Passing through Fish Street," she records, "I entered a house where there was a public rendezvous for the enlisting of men to go aboard one of the United States frigates then in the harbor and shortly bound on a cruise." This was the *Constitution*, refitting

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after her miraculous escape from the British squadron.

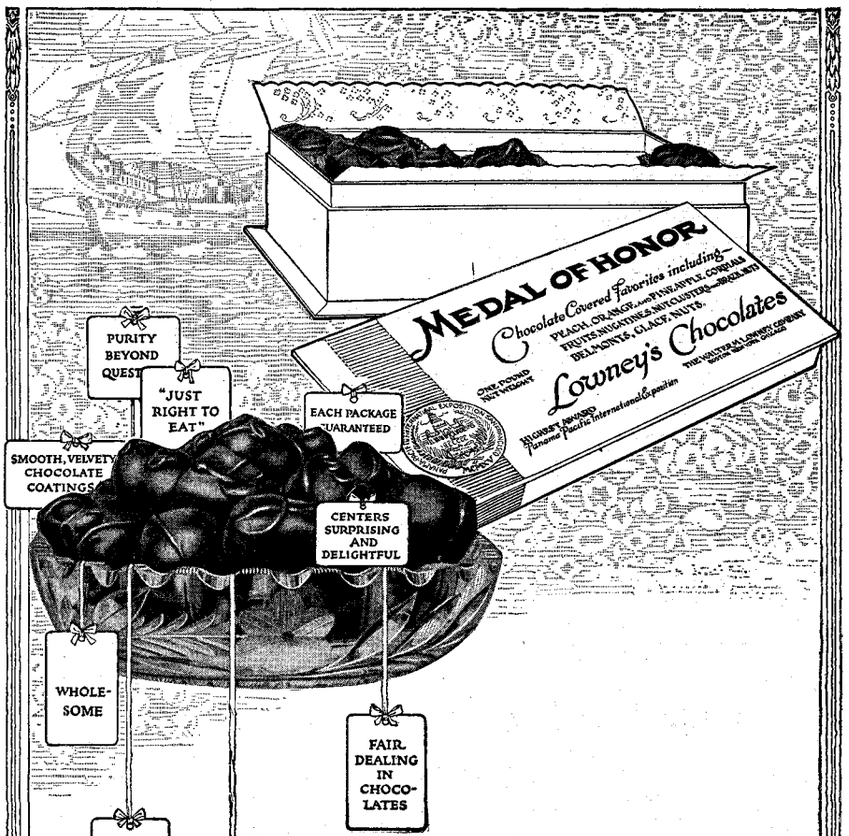
Miss Baker describes her enlistment in this famous ship as follows: "Encouraged by the active part which one of my sex [Deborah Samson] had taken in the Revolution without revealing her identity, I viewed this as a favorable opportunity to try my fortune in the public service of my country, provided I could avoid the search which new recruits undergo. This I succeeded in doing by an artful stratagem, and entered as a marine, receiving my advance and clothing; and the next day was taken on board."

The *Constitution* sailed from Boston on the 2nd of August. Miss Baker recalls "a little seasickness" the first day or two at sea, which was all the illness she experienced as long as she was in the service. The daily drills for the marines were kept up at sea, and Miss Baker profited by the constant instruction to such an extent that she writes, "in the use of my arms I soon made great proficiency, and I soon learned to load and discharge my musket with an expertness not surpassed by any in my corps." Soon she was called to put her skill to the proof. Of her first battle, Mr. Maclay writes:

After cruising a few days off the Gulf of St. Lawrence, the *Constitution* headed south, and, on August 19, had her action with the thirty-eight-gun British frigate *Guerrière*. As a marine, Miss Baker was stationed in one of the *Constitution's* tops. Describing her feelings on entering her first battle, she says: "It is frequently observed by those who have been in battle that at the commencement of an engagement the most resolute feel daunted to some degree. But I can solemnly declare that I never felt more composed, as all persons on board, even the youngest lad, are on such occasions anxious to distinguish themselves at their posts. So I felt an extreme desire to render myself conspicuous and to perform that which woman never before achieved."

In the height of the battle, when the *Constitution* and *Guerrière* were at close quarters, she describes herself as "busily employed in the top, plying my faithful musket with the best success whenever the smoke would permit me to see a blue-jacket of the enemy. In the heat of the action, a grape-shot struck and splintered the butt of my musket. It was noticed by one of my comrades who stood within a few feet of me, who, patting me on the shoulder, exclaimed: 'Never mind, George, you have won laurels sufficient to recommend you to the prettiest girls when you return to port.'"

Returning to Boston after her action with the *Guerrière*, the *Constitution* remained several months in that port undergoing repairs. It was then that Miss Baker frequently went ashore, and so complete was her disguise that those who had known her as a woman failed to recognize her. At this period it was common for sailors to let their hair grow long, tied in a cue or "club" at the back of the neck—so it was not necessary for Miss Baker to cut off her hair when assuming her disguise. She records: "In more than one instance I was actually in company with girls who were lately my



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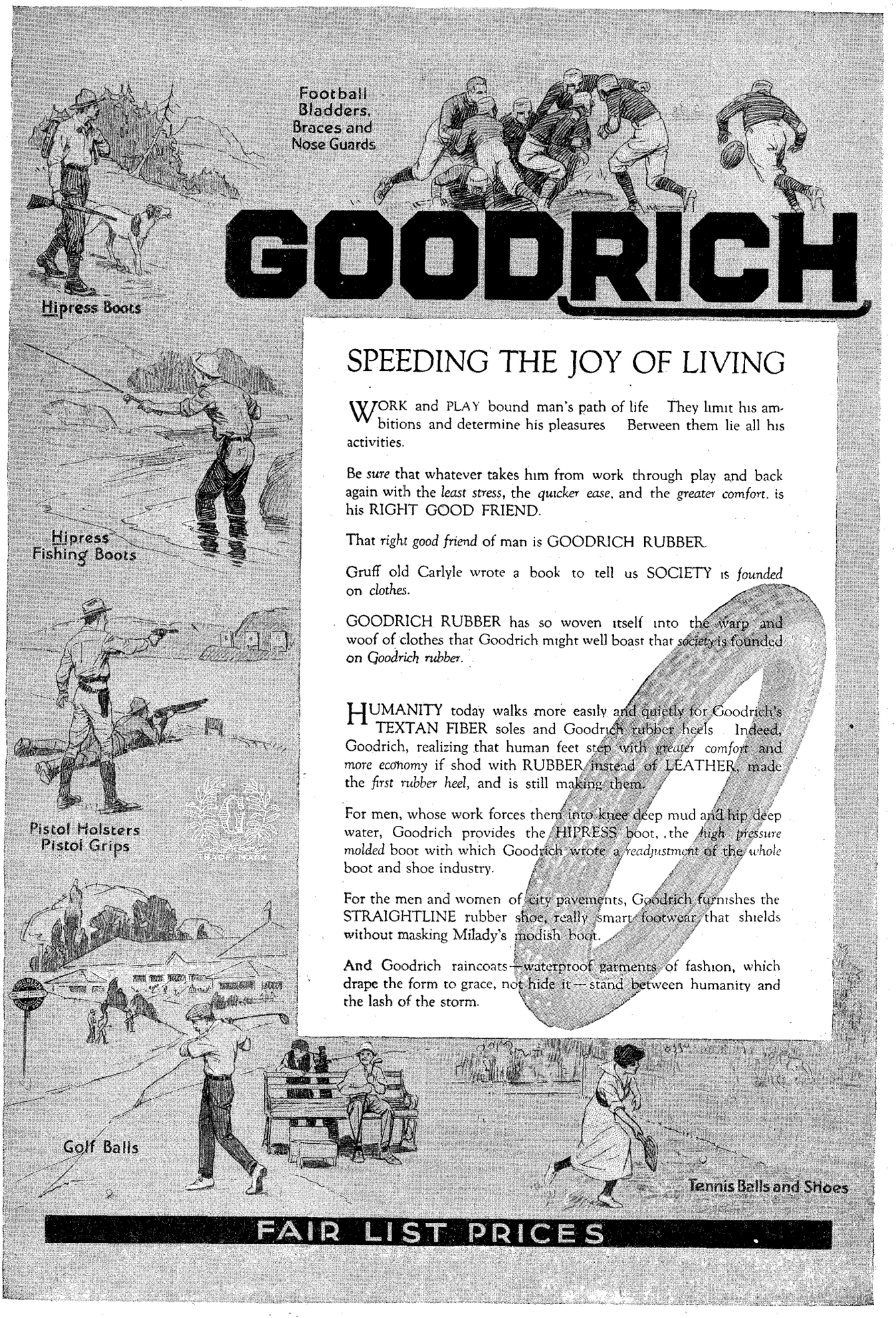

SPEEDING THE JOY OF LIVING

WORK and PLAY bound man's path of life They limit his ambitions and determine his pleasures Between them lie all his activities.

Be *sure* that whatever takes him from work through play and back again with the *least stress*, the *quicker ease*, and the *greater comfort*, is his RIGHT GOOD FRIEND.

That *right good friend* of man is GOODRICH RUBBER.

Gruff old Carlyle wrote a book to tell us SOCIETY is *founded* on *clothes*.

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HUMANITY today walks more easily and quietly for Goodrich's TEXTAN FIBER soles and Goodrich rubber heels Indeed, Goodrich, realizing that human feet step with *greater comfort* and *more economy* if shod with RUBBER instead of LEATHER, made the *first rubber heel*, and is still making them.

For men, whose work forces them into knee deep mud and hip deep water, Goodrich provides the HIPRESS boot, the *high pressure molded* boot with which Goodrich wrote a *readjustment* of the *whole* boot and shoe industry.

For the men and women of city pavements, Goodrich furnishes the STRAIGHTLINE rubber shoe, really smart footwear that shields without masking Milady's modish boot.

And Goodrich raincoats—waterproof garments of fashion, which drape the form to grace, not hide it—stand between humanity and the lash of the storm.

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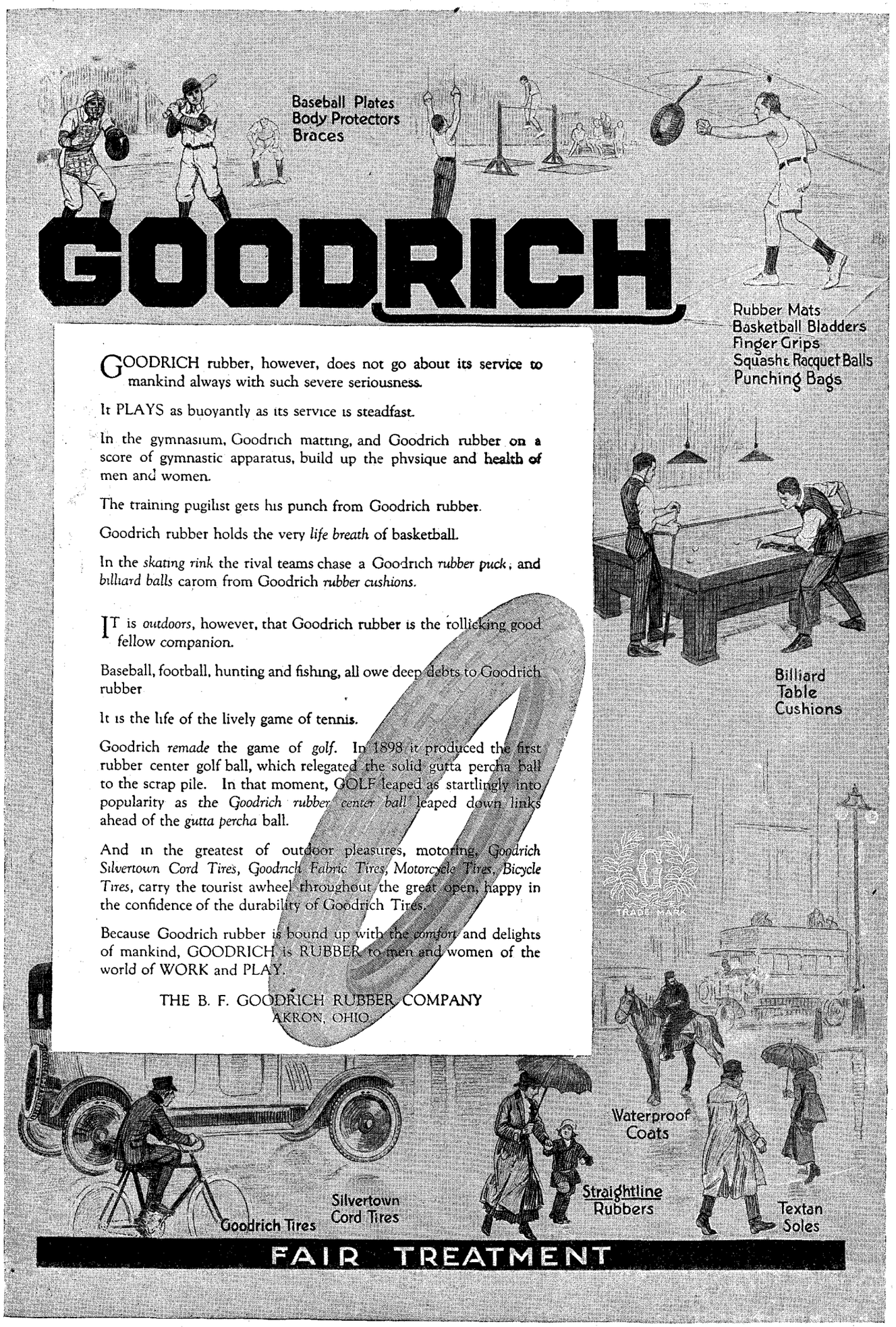

GOODRICH rubber, however, does not go about its service to mankind always with such severe seriousness.

It PLAYS as buoyantly as its service is steadfast.

In the gymnasium, Goodrich matting, and Goodrich rubber on a score of gymnastic apparatus, build up the physique and health of men and women.

The training pugilist gets his punch from Goodrich rubber.

Goodrich rubber holds the very *life breath* of basketball.

In the *skating rink* the rival teams chase a Goodrich *rubber puck*; and *billiard balls* carom from Goodrich *rubber cushions*.

IT is *outdoors*, however, that Goodrich rubber is the rollicking good fellow companion.

Baseball, football, hunting and fishing, all owe deep debts to Goodrich rubber

It is the life of the lively game of tennis.

Goodrich *remade* the game of *golf*. In 1898 it produced the first rubber center golf ball, which relegated the solid gutta percha ball to the scrap pile. In that moment, GOLF leaped as startlingly into popularity as the *Goodrich rubber center ball* leaped down links ahead of the *gutta percha* ball.

And in the greatest of outdoor pleasures, motoring, *Goodrich Silvertown Cord Tires, Goodrich Fabric Tires, Motorcycle Tires, Bicycle Tires*, carry the tourist awheel throughout the great open, happy in the confidence of the durability of Goodrich Tires.

Because Goodrich rubber is bound up with the *comfort* and delights of mankind, GOODRICH is RUBBER to men and women of the world of WORK and PLAY.

THE B. F. GOODRICH RUBBER COMPANY
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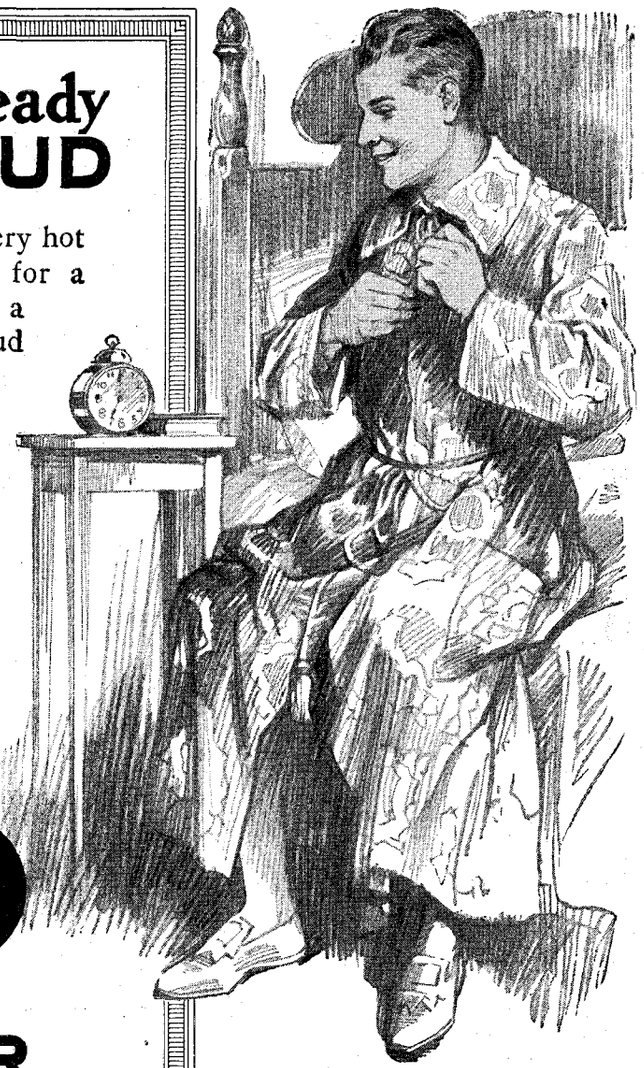
A RUUD means instant hot water at every hot water faucet—ready when you are for a hurry-up shave or shower. There's never a doubt or uncertainty once you install a Ruud in your basement. Morning, noon, night—bathroom, kitchen, laundry—every hot water faucet in the house responds instantly to the touch of your hand.

The Ruud is simply an automatic attachment which joins your gas and water pipes in the basement or some other convenient place and operates *entirely* by the opening and closing of the hot water faucets. Every bit of bother is done away with.



RUUD
AUTOMATIC GAS WATER HEATER

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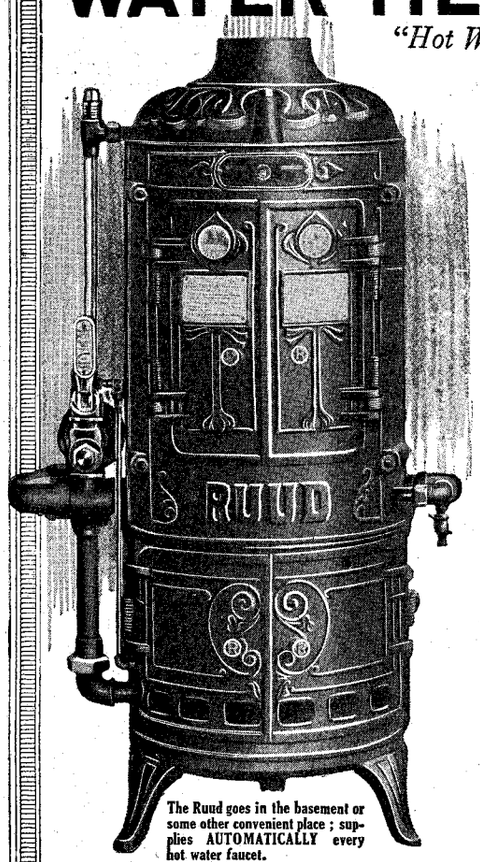

The Ruud goes in the basement or some other convenient place; supplies AUTOMATICALLY every hot water faucet.

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Ruud Heaters are made in sizes to fit every home. Ask your gas company or any plumber or gas-appliance store about Ruud Hot Water Service. If you are near one of our branch offices, listed opposite, come in and see the Ruud for yourself.

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The efficiency and reliability of the Ruud Heater have been demonstrated by 20 years of service. Over 100,000 are in use. **Consider this** when you buy and

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There are other water-heating devices on the market which operate by the "turn-the-faucet" method. You may be offered one for a little less than the Ruud costs. But the sturdy construction of the Ruud and its exclusive gas-saving features make it far more economical and satisfactory. The Ruud in greater economy of gas alone soon makes up for the small difference in price.

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NEW ORLEANS ..... 922 Common Street
PHILADELPHIA ..... 1938 Market Street
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SAN FRANCISCO ..... 431 Sutter Street
ST. LOUIS ..... 1019 Locust Street
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associates, but who did not identify my person, so artfully did I disguise myself."

It was in her second battle, that between the *Constitution* and the *Java*, which took place off the coast of Brazil in the following December, that Miss Baker came nearest to being found out. Stationed, as usual, in one of the tops, she says, "I discharged my musket nineteen times, which, as I now had learned to take aim pretty exactly, must, I think, have done some execution." After the engagement was over and while descending from the top, "I made a misstep and fell from the shrouds overboard. Not knowing how to swim, I sank immediately. A boat was sent to my relief, but before they could recover me and get me on board, life had become nearly extinct. As soon as they succeeded in getting me on board, as I had not strength to do it myself, some of my shipmates were ordered to strip off my clothes and to furnish me with a dry suit. And they had nearly divested me of my outdress when I mustered sufficient strength to beg of them to desist as I then felt able to effect it myself."

Miss Baker took part in two more cruises as a marine on the *Constitution*, during one of which she participated in the action with the *Levant* and *Cynac*. Each of these vessels had nearly the armament of the American frigate, and both set upon her at once, but by superb sailing they were outmaneuvered and outfought, and both were compelled to surrender. When Miss Baker returned home after nearly six years at sea, she drew several thousand dollars in wages and prize-money. She then decided to go home, continues the article in *The Post:*

She had now been absent from her home six years, her parents not having heard from her all that time. She now determined to visit them. "To furnish myself with a few necessary articles of clothing, I went," records Miss Baker, "shopping, as the ladies call it. Having made a purchase of an entire suit in Cornhill, with the assistance of a milliner, I was once more to appear in my original character."

Setting out the next day, Miss Baker visited her parents in a town about seventeen miles distant. "I entered my parents' home," she writes, "at noonday. They were at dinner. I smiled. They gazed, but did not know me. By my mother I was invited to partake with them, and not until I had thrown out hints relative to some past family affairs did they recognize their long-lost child."

In a second edition of her published narrative, Miss Baker tells how, after her return home, she once again put on male attire. While riding in a stage from Providence to Boston, she had occasion to display her martial prowess on a young midshipman, who, under the influence of liquor, was making himself exceedingly obnoxious to the women passengers. Miss Baker challenged the obstreperous youngster to step outside "for a few moments," when she gave him a sound trouncing, which resulted in his good behavior during the remainder of the journey. Afterward, Miss Baker was married to a merchant in her native town and became the respected mother of a family of children—many descendants of whom are living in New England to-day. The name "Baker" was not her own, but was assumed to hide the identity of the family.

AMERICA'S "TOMMY TUCKER"

IT was a festive young gentleman called Thomas Tucker who gained imperishable fame through the tales of "Mother Goose" by singing a solo for his evening meal. That he developed later a curious inability to adapt himself to the lack of a knife and so enjoy the meal he had earned has no place in this story. This is the tale of a man who, while he does sing for his supper, and his breakfast, lunch, and dinner, too, has never been known to balk at eating because he lacked so slight a thing as a knife.

This man's name is Fred Williams, says the Brooklyn *Daily Eagle*, and he hails from two important places, Everywhere and Nowhere. He is known, we are told, in Chicago as well as in Brooklyn; in the small towns of Maine he is at home, and there are people all the way to the Golden Gate who recognize him and who welcome the tones of his voice, fresh from back-yard triumphs in the East or South. For he is a back-yard singer, and he lives on the dimes, nickels, and stray pennies which have fallen for him in the back-yards of a nation. Says *The Eagle:*

He sells nothing. He preaches no sermon. He has no man for a boss. For thirty years he has been wandering over the country—being tossed a penny here, a dime there. He is well fed and comfortably clothed. But, best of all, he is happy.

Fred Williams first saw the light of day in the old Greenwich Village. Tony Pastor tossed him on his knee when he was a small boy. Not so long ago he proved his appreciation of the boyhood friendship. At the Tony Pastor benefits Williams sang all his old songs.

"It was for Tony," he explained to-day. "He was a great friend of my grandfather. He always made much of me and—you would sing at the benefit of a friend of yours too, if you could sing."

Williams began singing in his cradle, and he is hard at it to-day. For thirty years he has been using his voice in the open. As a youth his voice was a high barytone. With the years it deepened. To-day, after thirty years of hard usage, it is rich and full. There is no danger that he will ever play the rôle of a *Pied Piper*. His voice could be much better, but the point is it could be a great deal worse. Patrons of the Metropolitan Opera Company would stampede in the other direction were he to sing the opening bars of "Maggie Murphy's Home."

Here we come to the point of the narrative—the reason that Fred Williams is worth space. He knows those who care for his singing. We do not mean that he recognizes them by name. He knows their hearts—their likes and dislikes. He appreciates the struggle they wage against adverse conditions. He has a philosophy all his own. He always had it, but thirty years of wandering have developed it and

The Movie Villain Seldom Smokes a Pipe

On the screen the young fellow or the old gentleman who fondles a meerschaum or caresses a blackened briar is set down by the onlookers as being one whose motives are pure.

Folks naturally associate kindly qualities with the pipe-smoker. It is assumed that he is honest and sympathetic. The more of a pipe-crank he is, the more genial and friendly he is likely to be.

It's our opinion that there are good grounds for this belief. Let it be said of any man "He smokes a pipe," and we begin to feel attracted toward him.

Surely this is not entirely because we make and sell Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco. Neither is it because we receive hundreds of pleasant letters from pipe-smokers expressing appreciation of Edgeworth.

So genuine is our respect for the true pipe-lover and his tastes that when we talk to him about our tobacco we feel a certain diffidence. We want him to try our tobacco — we want him to like it. We want to tell him that he *will* like it—but that will hardly do. What a regular pipe-smoker is going to like is so much a matter of his own personal taste that we can't pretend to know all about it.

So we rest Edgeworth on the smoker's judgment. He may have, as a gift from us, generous samples of Edgeworth Smoking Tobacco in both forms in which it is made—Plug Slice and Ready-Rubbed.

We send these samples to any pipe-smoker upon request. The Plug Slice is made by pressing the leaves into a solid cake and cutting them in such neat thin slices that they do not appear to be separate slices at all.

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The retail prices of Edgeworth Ready-Rubbed are 10c and 25c for pocket-size tins, 50c for large tin, $1.00 for humidor tin. Edgeworth Plug Slice is 15c, 25c, 50c and $1.00. It is on sale practically everywhere. Mailed prepaid where no dealer can supply.

If you will accept the proffer of the samples, write to Larus & Brother Co., 5 South 21st Street, Richmond, Va.

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developed the man. His is a habit of giving voice to sage observations in a blunt, crude manner.

"I never sing in the courtyards of the upper West Side," he said. "They do not like me. They would not toss their nickels and dimes out. I do not blame them. My songs were not worth a penny when I sang in that section. They have education. I have none. But I am showered with pennies when I sing in the rear of some tenement. Why is that? There is little enough singing in that kind of a house. I know they crave a song as much as a dying man craves a few moments more of life. I feel like singing to them. I would rather be plain Fred Williams singing ballads to the poor than the world's greatest tenor singing to the crowned heads. When some old Irishwoman leans out of the back window and cries:

"'Ye darlin', sing "The Wearin' of the Grane" agin,' I know I am still on earth. I have made her happy—and wrung a nickel from her. Her 'jit' won't buy any more than one thrown out by Rockefeller, but she gave the five cents because she enjoyed the song. He would throw me a coin, not because of the song, but because the 'poor devil is in hard luck.'

"Hard luck nothin'—I'm the luckiest guy in the world. I'm happy. How many can say that?"

This modern minstrel has not always earned his bread by song. He started out as a glazier, but he found that as he sang at his work, and people liked his voice, that the coins came quicker by calling than by selling glass panes. And, again, one spring, when he had just turned sixteen, the old demon *Wanderlust* came along; he sighed for more worlds than Greenwich Village to conquer—so he took to the road. Now we learn:

The *Wanderlust* is still in his blood. During the thirty years he has wandered, he estimates he has sung for millions of people and picked up—that is the correct expression, for his money is always tossed at him—considerable wealth. But the money is gone. He is not a drinking man and now has no one to care for but himself.

"I spend my money—not so much as I did formerly. I do not get it to spend. But it all goes. I like comfort. I like to help people out. It seems I need a good deal of comfort and that there are many people who need help. But I keep going without much trouble. If my pipes will hold out—that is the one worry I have."

Williams knows the "sticks" and the "jungle." Until ten years ago he scorned the "velvet," as the wandering fraternity term the seats in passenger-trains. He knows how to swing a "rattler," and "blind baggage" is not an unknown term to him.

To appreciate the care-free life in the "sticks" or in the "jungle" one must be a part of it. The writer has experienced both, and the stories told by Fatty Fred ring true. He has been there.

That realm known as the "sticks" is back country—small towns in the South, West, and Middle West. There is not much "sticks" in the New England States—too many railroads and the population is too dense. The medium through which one gains the "sticks" is the small wagon show—one-ring circus, or medicine show.

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Nowadays these shows are slowly but surely being backed off the boards by the march of the times. Early in the period of Fatty Fred's wandering, "sticks" shows were numerous and competition was keen.

Williams tells a story of his first trip into the timber. "Can you fight?" asked the canvas man who did the hiring. "I can," replied Williams. "Lick me?" asked the canvas man.

"I did," is the way Williams tells it. Without doubt the encounter was one worth seeing. Even as late as five years ago canvas men had a two-fisted way with them, and all of the hands, from clowns to "spielers" or ballyhoos, the hustlers, and ticket-sellers had to be of a caliber to emerge victorious from a session of "strummin' on the lot."

"Put that in," said Williams. "I wonder how many people know what the 'lot' means. In the good old days when we used to make a small town in the sticks and pitch down on the lot—say I am going to hit it South soon and tie up with a sticks outfit. It's nearly ten years since I traveled with the show, but, youngster, you knowin' the sayin's an' all gives me crazy feet. I'm going back."

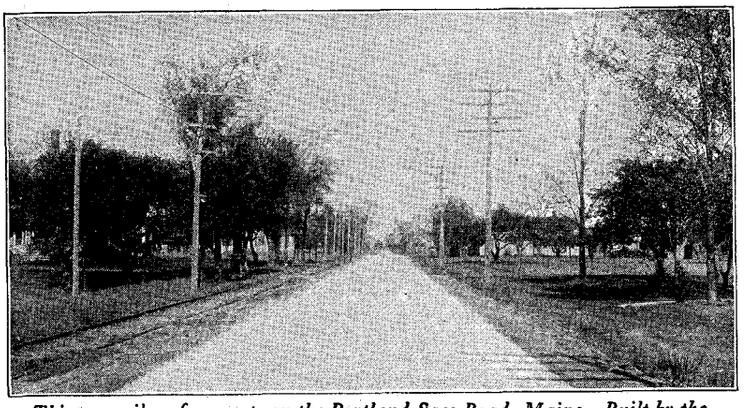
Some one asked him if he had been in many "strummings." Had he? Well, he guessed yes! He recalled a place which he, perhaps with some error in geography, called "a little place in Omaha," where he had had one memorable experience. It was when he was traveling with a tent show, and at this particular moment he was singing out in front of the snake tent. The wandering songster adds:

"I allus was fat—remember the boys used to call me Fatty Fred in Greenwich Village. After clownin' through the performance I would hurry outside and sing some more to get the crowd over to the snake tent. I don't recall what I was singin', but my mouth must have been wide open and a big 'hey rube,' trying to be funny, pokes his finger down my throat. The 'strummin'' started right then and there. He went down just as he was takin' his finger out of my mouth—I hit him that quick. 'Hey, Rube!' I yells and the boys came racin' over with whatever they happened to have in their hands. We had tackled the job of lickin' the whole county and it could not be done. No, sir. We crawled out of town next day with what was left of our canvas, and I never went back. Not to that town.

"Years after I traveled with Al F. Wheeler when he had a wagon show. I was producing clown then. When he made it a railroad show I drifted off. They traveled too fast for me. We used to have a lot of sport with the medicine shows. Bottled remedies, you know, with a couple of Indians to draw the crowds. I hit the trail with those shows often. Do a blackface stunt, sing a few songs, and then lie my head off telling the hicks I had been cured of everything but religion by taking the medicine every night and morning. That sort of life is all right for a young fellow, but I find I have more fun now being my own boss."

Williams follows the sunshine. In the winter months he drops out of sight.

The county fairs offer him a field. He works these diligently in the South during the winter. Generally he writes a parody



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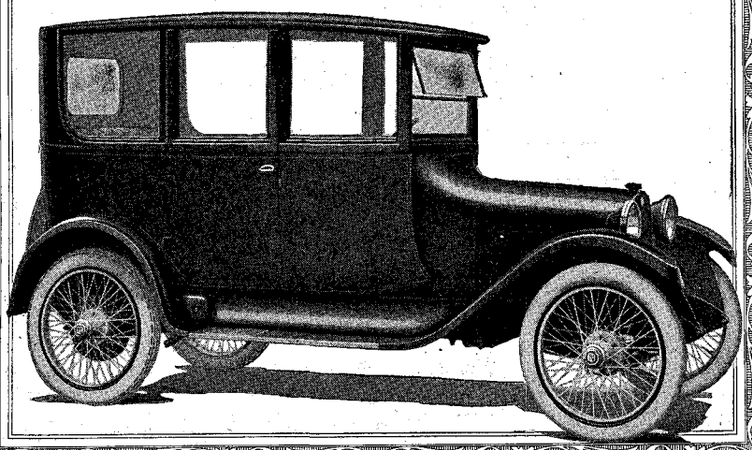

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on the hit of the moment and sells the ballad-sheet for a "nickel a throw." He has just returned from North Carolina, where he worked the fairs for several weeks and is money ahead on the trip.

In Brooklyn and Manhattan, however, he is at his best. Here he knows and lives with his people. They are of him and he is of them. He has learned to know his crowds. Thirty years of ringing small coins from casual hearers is bound to make one an observer of things. Williams knows at a glance whether this man or that man in the crowd will give a coin. He knows the houses in his "territory" that are the best producers of small coins. He knows which window will pop open when he sings a certain song. He knows how much will be in the scrap of paper when it lands in the courtyard.

The largest givers, and, consequently, his favorite audience, are the Irish. In the Hell's Kitchen of Manhattan "The Wearing of the Green," "Come Back to Erin," "Where the River Shannon Flows," "Ireland Must Be Heaven, for My Mother Came from There," and others rule the favorites.

The last-named song, by the way, is proving a valuable aid to Williams. "It goes big," he said, "and I like to sing it. I am always good for fifteen or twenty cents whenever I sing that song."

His policy is to keep constantly on the move and gather in pennies if nickels are not available. Just as the Irish are the most generous, so are the sections mentioned the most productive. The population is largely Irish. Frequently some one will request a song. "McManus's Dress Suit of Clothes," "Sweet Rosie O'Grady," "Maggie Murphy's Home," "The Sidewalks of New York," "Little Johnnie Dugan," "The Little Sign Is Still Above the Door," and numerous other old-timers are demanded.

The harvest-time for this outdoor singer is during the summer months. As soon as the windows are thrown open Williams makes his appearance. He is at work all day long, and continues his efforts in the early evening. After nine o'clock few appreciate music, and some have a habit of throwing things. He will make on an average of twenty "stands" each day. His average number of songs in a day is 110, but occasionally he will sing 120, or even 130 times.

And for this killing work, for it is work, he gathers in between $3 and $3.50 a day. On Sunday his earnings rarely fall below $5, and occasionally strike the ten-dollar mark. His average high earning mark on Sunday is between $7 and $8. Pretty easy way to earn a living you say? Take Fatty Fred's advice, and do not try it. Bad weather for a week means that much time is lost. If he catches cold he loses two or three days. He may discover that another singer has been over the ground an hour or two before, with the result that the contributions are few and small in size.

His one fear in life is that his "pipes" will give out. When this does happen, and Williams is fatalist enough to know the day will come, he faces a new view of life.

For thirty years he has been singing in the open. The strain has had its effect. He may be good for ten years yet. He may "crack" to-morrow. When it goes, old friends—customers, he calls them—will turn from him. They love the songs, but they demand that they be well sung.

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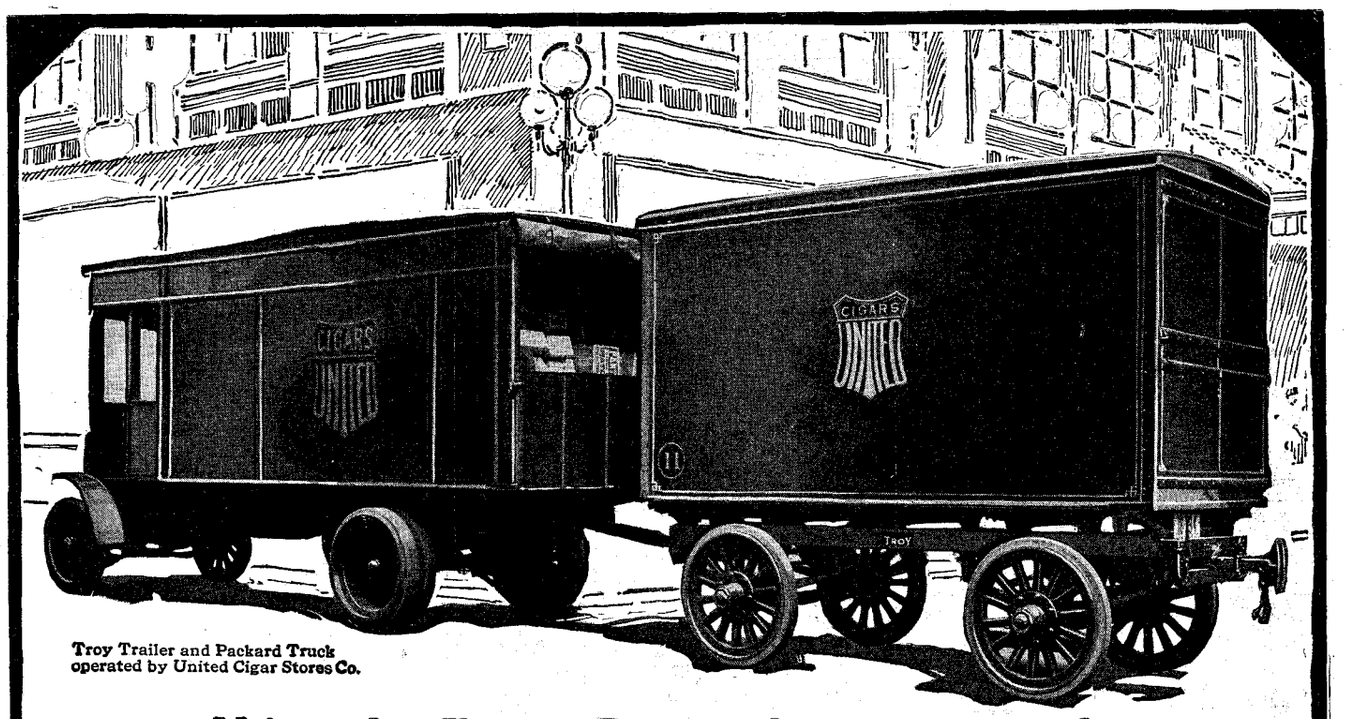

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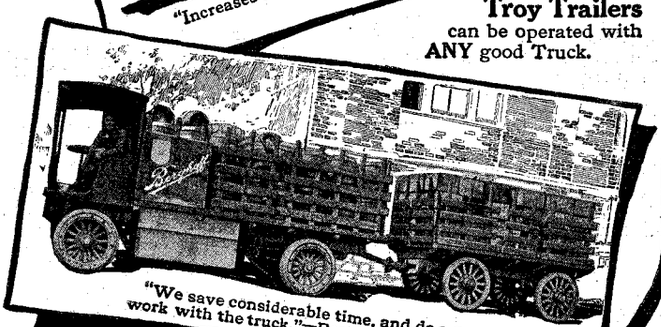
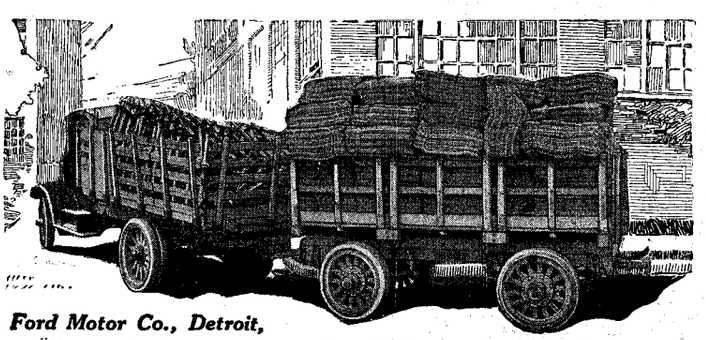
Saxon Motor Co., write: "We have been using a 5-ton Troy Trailer with a 3½-ton G. M. C. truck and are handling from 7 to 9 tons a trip with this outfit."

Rapid Transit Co., write: "By using our Troy Trailer we can double our capacity at an actual daily outlay of $2, whereas the daily cost of operating truck alone is $15."

And so it goes, all over the country. Troy Trailers range in capacities from 1 to 5 tons Also a complete line of small Trailers operated with pleasure cars.



"We save considerable time, and do a great deal more work with the truck."—Berghoff Brewing Assn.



Ford Motor Co., Detroit,
"Since putting into operation the 2 Troy Trailers, we have been able to do the work with 3 trucks that formerly required 5."

Troy Wagon Works Company
Troy, Ohio

Branches or Distributors in all principal cities.

Troy Wagon Works,
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Please send copy of booklet advertised in Literary Digest.

Name.....

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How to Figure What Any Truck Can Do

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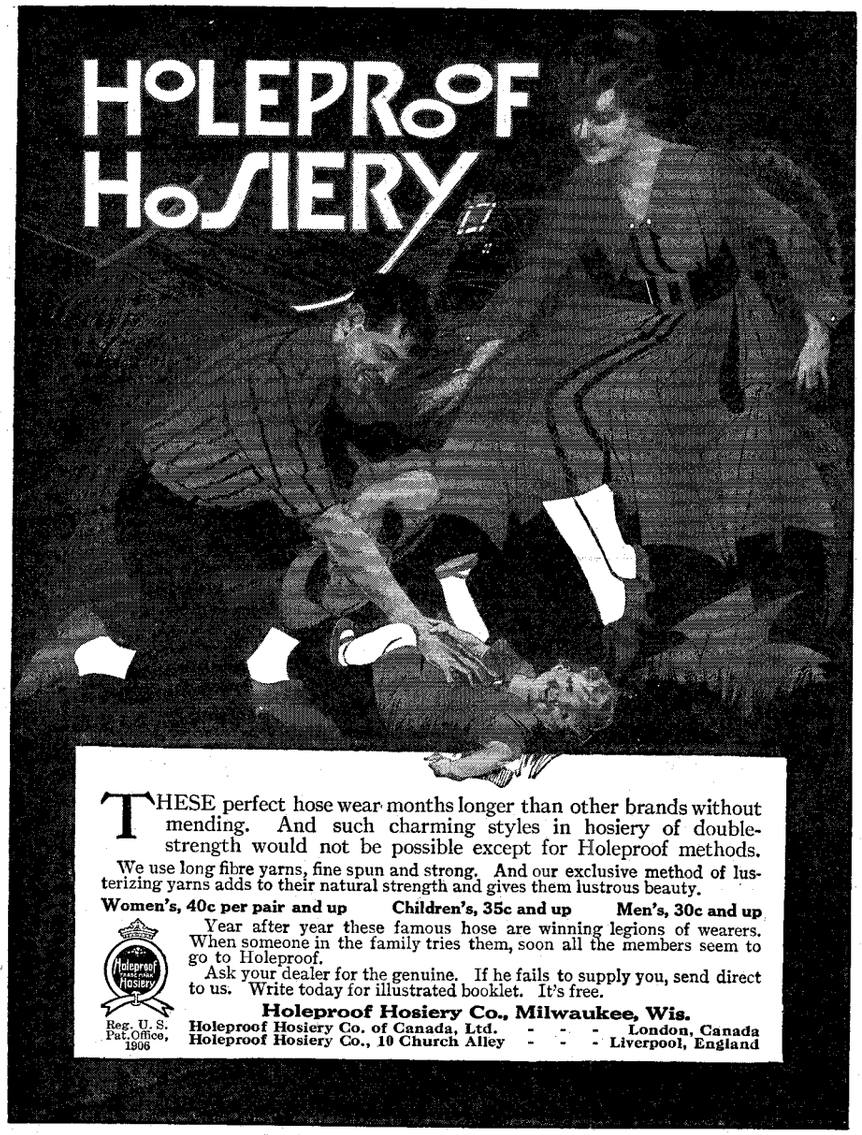

THESE perfect hose wear months longer than other brands without mending. And such charming styles in hosiery of double-strength would not be possible except for Holeproof methods.

We use long fibre yarns, fine spun and strong. And our exclusive method of lusterizing yarns adds to their natural strength and gives them lustrous beauty.

Women's, 40c per pair and up Children's, 35c and up Men's, 30c and up

Year after year these famous hose are winning legions of wearers. When someone in the family tries them, soon all the members seem to go to Holeproof.

Ask your dealer for the genuine. If he fails to supply you, send direct to us. Write today for illustrated booklet. It's free.

Reg. U. S. Pat. Office, 1906

Holeproof Hosiery Co., Milwaukee, Wis.

Holeproof Hosiery Co. of Canada, Ltd. - - - London, Canada
Holeproof Hosiery Co., 10 Church Alley - - - Liverpool, England

That is why Williams collects more money on some days than on others. That is why some day in the future he will not collect anything. Plainly, the future is none too bright, but Williams smiles when he faces it.

"I have made friends. I have made countless people happy. Do you think that I'll be out in the cold when my years pile up on me and my voice goes? Perhaps—but I have always had money in my pocket, and I think I always shall. Let the future take care of itself. I am busy now making people happy—for nickels and dimes."

WHEN MONKEYS BECAME REFORMERS

IT takes a sermon to reform some men, others require a smile from a pretty girl, while still others must have a severe course of mental and physical treatment to bring them into the right way of doing things. This is a tale of how it took a troop of monkeys to show some errant gentlemen the way in which they should go. They were not bad folk, the gentlemen, not the monkeys, but they would frequent cabarets and drink more than was good for them. Perhaps they had answered all arguments against such procedure with arguments to their minds just as good; but the monkeys would listen to no arguments. They simply appeared—but harken to the tale as it is told in the New York *Telegraph*. When it comes to furnishing a "never again" incentive, remarks that redoubtable paper, visions of pink chameleons must give place to brown simians. What happened is this, in the words of the scribe:

The aforementioned former disciples of Bacchus tried out the treatment on a recent afternoon and know whereof they speak.

It was along about three o'clock that Mr. and Mrs. George McFadden and Mrs. E. T. Connaughty walked up the street past the café in question, when Mrs. McFadden's attention was attracted to a vender of animals who offered his wares from the curb. Mrs. McFadden already possest a parrot and a dog, both of which she keeps in her apartments, but a menagerie is never so large there isn't room for one more.

Accordingly, when she spied several tiny monkeys peeping out from various pockets of the vender she instantly decided she must have one forthwith for her very own. Friend Husband agreed, and the salesman tendered the most diminutive specimen of his collection. His hand proved a bit unsteady, however, and the young animal was dropt to the sidewalk, where it set up a terrific howling that galvanized all his sisters and brothers into instant action.

The animals sprang from their hiding-places in the vender's coat and made for the nearest haven of refuge, which chanced to be the café. Nearly two dozen patrons of the place were leaning in various attitudes of ease about the mahogany bar as the monkeys entered. The first man to see the animals glanced a second time in a startled manner and then turned hastily to his neighbor to loudly discuss the

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weather, lest the other should notice his strange manner.

When several of those present had noticed the invasion, however, the first sightseer gained a bit more courage and he was able to ask in a rather squeaky voice:

"Say, fellows, do any of you see what I do?"

On being assured that they did, the speaker gained more courage and turned to take another look. There was plenty to look at, for, says the account:

By this time, the band of intrepid invaders had begun to feel more at home and two of them were already making free with the bar, while a third was getting into intimate acquaintance with a vast array of cut glassware that flanked the shiny mirror behind the mahogany.

One of the glasses was accidentally upset and the sounding of crashing glass seemed to unloose all the pent-up energy in the bodies of the animals. A wide sweep of the paw sent a dozen expensive glasses following the first one and his brethren turned to with a will to help out on the work of demolition. Before the vender could corral his pets, the café resembled a set for a Kansas cyclone scene, and the two dozen patrons were in full flight.

Finally the animals were collected and the damage estimated—but the patrons did not return. They were down at the corner holding a solemn conclave.

"How about it?" one of them asked his fellows.

"We're with you," they all intoned. "Never again!"

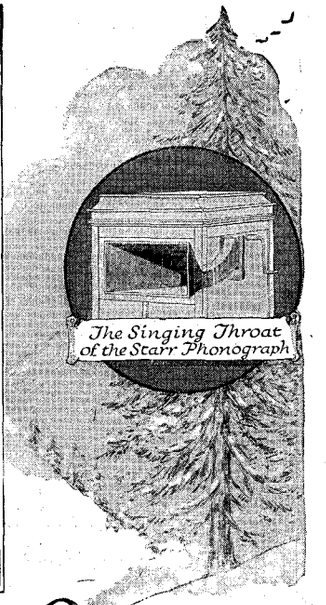
NEW YORK'S FIRST STEAM-ROAD

WITH the news that Philadelphia is breaking ground, or preparing to, for the new Broad Street Subway; that Pittsburg is debating whether it shall be a subway or an elevated in Fifth and other avenues; Chicago seeking to tunnel to freedom out of the loop district—with all these tidings comes the reminder that it was eighty-four years ago that New York's first rapid transit came into being. It was in the form of a steam-railway, for electricity had not, of course, been utilized for transit. The use of steam-trains continued in the streets of the metropolis until within the last fifteen years, for the last steam-train was not taken off the elevated railway until 1903.

In the New York *Sun* recently appeared a letter from an interested reader giving early data concerning the first local railroad. It was the New York & Harlem Railway, chartered in 1831. Says the letter:

Ground was first broken in the vicinity of Murray Hill, while tracks were at the same time being laid below that point.

By November, 1832, the Harlem Railroad had completed a mile of single track from Prince Street along the Bowery to 14th Street. There were those who had thought that the streets would be injured by laying down the tracks, but they turned out to be as good as ever throughout the



Silver Grain Spruce

Vibrant, sweetly sensitive and exquisitely sympathetic in tonal response, Silver Grain Spruce seemingly reflects a wish of nature that it be considered the chosen of music-woods.

Since Stradivarius won immortal fame with his first master violin, great musicians have fashioned their instruments from it.

And so, though in cost four times as great as what others use, it is made into *"The Singing Throat of the Starr Phonograph."*

There—in tones of unparalleled richness, sweetness and clearness—it lulls the listener as do original renditions.

Starr Phonographs are created amid an atmosphere where for three generations fine musical instruments have had their inceptions. They play *all* records—though Starr records are to be preferred. "The Difference is in the Tone—and Why" will be sent, with catalog, and address of nearest store, upon request.

Eleven styles, each with the famous Starr finish, $50 up.

The sign of a Starr Store which invites you to hear Starr Records and Starr Phonographs.

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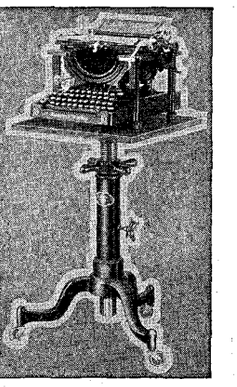

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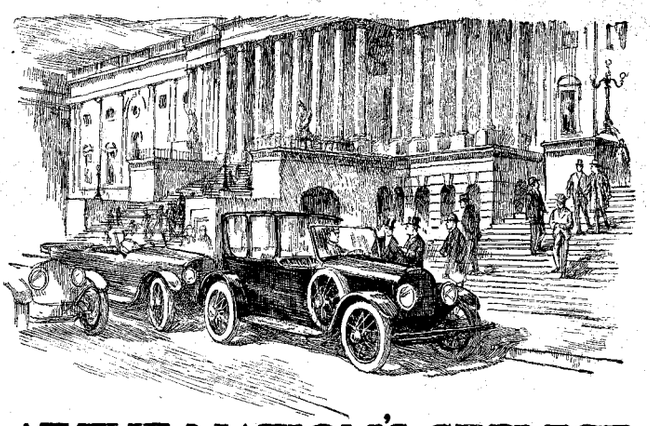

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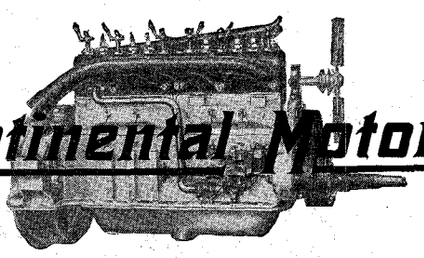

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entire length. The first railroad trip on this railroad, and, in fact, in the City of New York, took place on November 14, 1832. A graphic account of it is contained in *The Morning Courier and Enquirer* of the following morning:

"The Harlem Railroad Company with the Mayor, Corporation, and strangers of distinction left the City Hall in carriages to the place of depot near Union Square, where two splendid cars, made by Milne Parker, each with two horses, were in waiting. These cars are made low, with broad iron wheels which fit the flanges of the railroad after an improved model from the Liverpool and Manchester cars. They resemble an omnibus, or rather several omnibuses attached to each other, padded with fine cloth and handsome glass windows, each capable of containing, outside and inside, full forty passengers. The company was soon seated and the horses trotted off in handsome style with great ease, at the rate of about twelve miles an hour, followed by a number of private barouches and horsemen. Groups of spectators greeted the passengers of the cars with shouts, and every window in the Bowery was filled.

"The distance was not far from the old residence or farm of Governor Stuyvesant, and could our worthy Dutch ancestors, Rip Van Dam and others, have beheld what was formerly their cow-path, covered with iron railways on which elegant carriages were rapidly moving, they would have imagined that witches and warlocks had been at work, and spooks had whisked their old habitations in the region of fancy. Those who made violent objections to laying down these tracks, and fancied a thousand dangers to the passing travelers, now look at the work with pleasure and surprize. Carriages of all kinds now cross and recross the railway without impediment; and there exists not a single objection to bringing it down to the Park or Bowling Green, except the temporary inconvenience of breaking the paving and laying down the stone abutment. Several sections of the Harlem Railroad are complete, and it is supposed that the whole line will be finished early the ensuing summer. The comfort and convenience of this railroad to our citizens will be inconceivable. Instead of being cramped and confined to a single lot of ground and a close atmosphere in the city, an acre or two will be purchased, and a comfortable house built at a reduced expense, a garden, orchard, dairy, and other conveniences follow; and the train of railroad-carriages will start from Trinity Church and convey passengers to Harlem and the intermediate stopping-places with as much facility and case as they are now conveyed to Greenwich Village. These are a few of the advantages which this small undertaking promises; and, in fact, it will make Harlem the suburbs of New York. For fishing-excursions to Harlem River and pleasant summer rides, it is presumed the cars will be kept in constant motion.

"After the experiment, the company and guests dined at the City Hotel, and terminated, in a very agreeable manner, the first essay of New Yorkers on a railroad in their own city."

The correspondent adds the interesting remark, taken from a manual published in the metropolis in 1835, to the effect that the new railway was just completed for four miles of its entire length, and was

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very popular with pleasure-riders who wished to get out of the city. The informant concludes:

It also tells us that "the one engine used on the road, having recently exploded, is now laid aside, and horses substituted."

THE WAY OF WILLS

SOME one took the old saw that when there was a will, there was a way, and turned it into, "When there's a will, there's a lawsuit," which seems better to fit present-day conditions than the older form. At least this is borne out by the fact, as pointed out by a writer in the Philadelphia *North American*, that no one seems to know just what the "way" is, unless it is a way to break that will. However, we are told that the greater number of wills probated are practically unbreakable, tho not always because of their strictly legal form.

People are, it seems, uncommonly careless about such an important thing as a will; they seem to think it satisfactory to string together a few sentences, conveying their property, then affix a signature. Yet some of these have been found to be as tight as if drawn by the best legal talent of the land. The author adds:

Wills that might be described as being legally safe and sane have been written on scraps of paper, in verse, and in letter form. Then, too, wills have been written in charcoal, pencil, ink, and in blood.

But the bequests—the provisions of the wills—how odd and curious were the conditions found to be imposed on the benefactors-to-be. And what freakish bequests have been made to what have been equally freakish recipients.

"Freak" wills there are galore. Of wills venting the writer's spite on the expectant heirs there are an equally large number. And there is a surprizingly large number of wills showing the writer's gratitude for some kindness performed by an utter stranger.

But the old reliable standby of the recently deceased seems to have been taking care of Lucille, Garibaldi, or Fannie—the same being a pet cat, cow, or horse, not to mention a Madison Square Garden full of dogs.

Thus, some horse which should be piloting a wagon belonging to Otto of the corner grocery is to be found in a state of solitary grandeur in Farmer Jones's best meadow—air free.

Likewise with Garibaldi. But Lucille, lucky cuss, is given a maid, a chaperon, a chauffeur, and a footman, and *carte blanche* in the "show-place of the town."

Oh, yes, that has happened. And how amiable the next of kin must feel when they discover that it is the family (?) pet that has received the greater part or all of the legacy.

One of the largest bequests left to a pet was that of Miss Susan L. Munro, of Fall River, Mass. Daisy, her horse, was the beneficiary. Says the will: "In case my horse, Daisy, survives me I give her and all her belongings, carriages, harness, etc., to my niece, Annie B. W. Munro. And I leave in trust my money

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SCIENTIFIC IGNITION

It greatly increases the efficiency of your already efficient Ford car

IMAGINE being able to throttle down and pull slowly, yet powerfully, on high, at three or four miles per hour, accelerating swiftly with velvety smoothness.

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Same hot spark at cranking as at full speed
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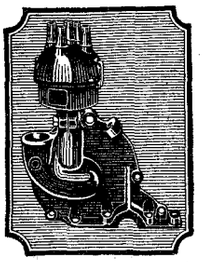
Forget the spark lever
Speed and power controlled by throttle alone



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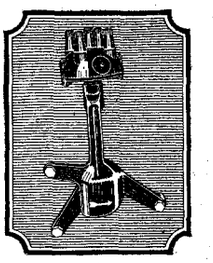
Ford Owners Write:

"Since installing your outfit I have gained approximately 10% in speed and hill-climbing ability, together with a sweetness of running which is a revelation to me in this particular car."

"I don't see why a motorist would want any other system of ignition than yours. The Atwater Kent System is perfect."



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When auto springs squeak

don't let them go on squeaking. If you do, chances are they'll break. There are two ways of stopping the squeak. The old hard and dirty way is to loosen the clips, spread the springs and insert a paste of graphite and oil. The new, clean and easy way is to buy a Handy Oil Can full of 3-in-One Oil (25c at all stores), and once a week simply squirt the oil along the edges of the leaves and on the ends of the spring. 3-in-One goes right into the heart of the spring, stops the squeak and lubricates the leaves, because it is the most penetrating oil in the world.

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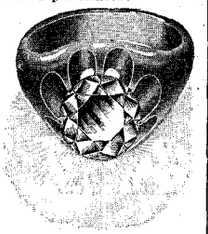
This genuine one carat diamond is of fine brilliancy and perfectly cut. Mounted in Tiffany style, 14k. solid gold setting. An extraordinary value. Our price direct to you ---------- **$95**



4 carats, $680.00
This 4 carat genuine diamond of great brilliancy, perfectly cut. 14k. solid gold setting. Our price direct to you **$680**

Ladies' Diamond Ring, $205
This ring is made of all platinum, richly carved and pierced in the new lace work effect. Set with perfectly cut, blue-white diamond.

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¼ carat	$ 19.00
⅜ carat	32.00
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1½ carats	139.00
2 carats	189.00
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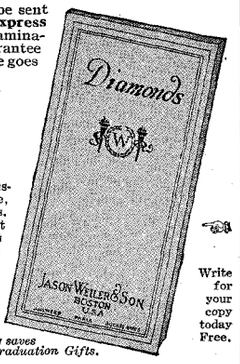

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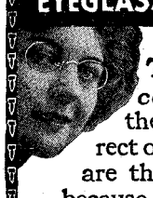

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—the latest in Shur-ons. Stylish and elegant, made to meet the mode. Like all Shur-ons, quality guaranteed.

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Established 1864
←Trade Mark

in the Fall River Savings-Bank, also my stocks, the income of all to be used for the care and support of said Daisy.

"In case Daisy becomes disabled and suffers from some incurable and painful affliction so that in the judgment of a good veterinarian it seems humane to kill her, I direct said Annie to see that this is mercifully done and that said Daisy be properly buried, the necessary expense to be paid from this income. Daisy is thirty-one years old and apparently has many more years of life ahead of her."

The will concludes: "After the death of said Daisy, the income of this fund being no longer required for her support, this fund or the proceeds thereof is to be divided equally among the children of my brothers, Josiah and John H., the descendants of any deceased child to take the parent's share by right of representation."

Comes now the blow—Daisy was left $100,000.

Moreover, there was a Dr. Zudzense, of Grand Rapids, Mich., who bequeathed his farm, valued at $3,000, to be maintained as a home for his two pet monkeys. His old housekeeper was permitted to remain on the farm as long as she took care of the pets. There is no account of the innocent pleasure taken by the Simians in their newly won estate, but it is to be imagined that they had the best of treatment from the housekeeper whose hearth and home depended upon it. And, again, among those who left legacies to pets, there was, according to the account:

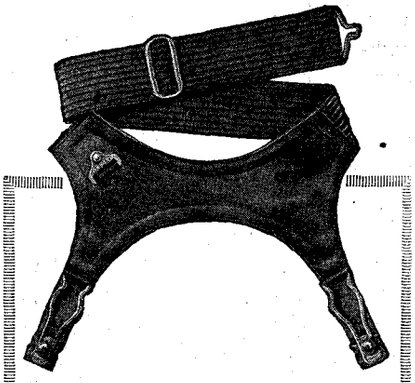
George C. Watts, contractor and Board of Trade operator, of Chicago, bequeathed $30,000 to provide a home for his fox-terrier, Bill, and $300 to care for his riding horse, King. Also, while Mrs. Corinne Snodgrass, of Lower Chanceford, near York, Pa., left an $11,500 estate, $10,000 of that sum was to be spent in keeping her favorite horse, Beauty, as long as he could eat food, in a state of greatest possible comfort. And when Beauty is dying he is to be chloroformed and afterward given a decent burial.

The last testament of Mme. Isabelle M. E. Thiss, a Spanish woman who resided in Paris, but who possest considerable property in Great Britain, was most unusual. Said she: "This day, Wednesday, at eight o'clock in the morning, I am alone, as usual, so there is no one who could influence me, and, altho I am in bed with a swollen leg, my head is of sound judgment, so that what I write here is done with my full knowledge."

After making divers bequests of small import, she continued: "Ten thousand francs to the Society for the Protection of Animals, in particular, dogs, on condition that there is placed in the meeting-hall a picture with my name and title, 'Protecting Friend of Dogs,' and that all the three dogs, that is to say, Mirza and her two little ones, the cat and her little kittens, shall be received and well cared for by the Society until they die of old age."

Mme. Thiss, by the way, dealt rather harshly with her relatives. "As to my sisters, nieces, nephew, brother-in-law, and cousin, nothing shall come to them from me but a bag of sand to rub themselves with. . . . . ."

When Mrs. Mary B. Snow died during



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No metal can touch you

Double Grip
No. 2510

35c per pair

Others for 50c per pair; single grips 50c, 35c and 25c. It takes just a moment to find the name PARIS on the back of the shield.

A. STEIN & CO.
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A Virile Message from the **Arizona Philosopher** (Charles Ferguson) called "The Affirmative Intellect." 90c postpaid from Funk & Wagnalls Company, N. Y.

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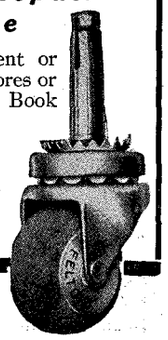
Casters that will not mar but glide silently over your floors are essential to good housekeeping.

FELTOID
CASTERS AND CHAIR TIPS
End Floor-Repair Expense

Buy them at department or hardware and furniture stores or write today for Feltoid Book No. 9 giving styles and prices.



The Burns & Bassick Company
Dept. C, Bridgeport, Conn.

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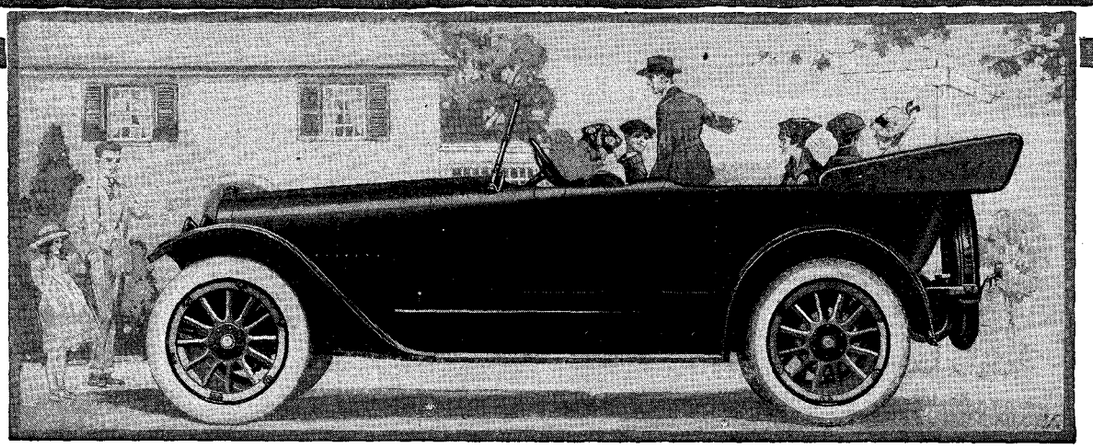

A Remarkable Car

Evolved by John W. Bate

You will find in the Mitchell a hundred distinctions, as compared with the average Six. We urge you to see them and judge them. Then decide if these extras belong to a modern car.

How It Differs

Our margin of safety in Mitchell parts calls for 100 per cent over-strength. That's twice what it used to be.

Our idea of completeness calls for 31 features which most other cars omit.

We spend one-fourth more than usual on finish, upholstery and trimming, to make an extra-luxurious car.

We build two sizes to fit all requirements. We build ten styles of bodies to suit all tastes. Our own artists design them, our own craftsmen build them. So there are no other body styles like them.

We aim to combine in a single car all the known attractions, and more than any rival includes. Our extra values, compared with the usual, will cost us $4,000,000 on this year's Mitchell output.

Mr. Bate's Object

These distinctions are due to John W. Bate, our famous efficiency expert. All the extras are paid for by factory savings which he has accomplished in this model plant.

He has worked out this double-strength—in hundreds of parts—to make this a lifetime car. He adds the extra equipment to make the car complete. He has added the luxuries—out of our body-plant savings—to make this the handsomest car in its class.

Mitchell

SIXES

TWO SIZES

Mitchell—a roomy 7-passenger Six, with 127-inch wheelbase and a highly-developed 48-horsepower motor.

$1460 F. o. b. Racine

Mitchell Junior—a 5-passenger Six on similar lines, with 120-inch wheelbase and a 40-horsepower motor. ¼-inch smaller bore.

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Also 6 styles of enclosed and convertible bodies. Also new Club Roadster.

No Like Values

There are no like values—you can easily prove that. Either size of this Six will amaze you by what it includes for the money.

Go over the details with your Mitchell dealer. Ask him for the names of famous engineers who have chosen Mitchells for themselves. No man can do that, we believe, without wanting a Bate-built car.

Anyway, it will show you Mr. Bate's idea of the future high-grade car.

MITCHELL MOTORS COMPANY, Inc., Racine, Wis., U. S. A.

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LONG-LIFE
Kokomo
BICYCLE TIRES

A 220-pound man rode *one pair* of Kokomo Bicycle Tires *day after day*—for 18 months—and *then* reported that he was "still going." *A year and a half of solid service!*

Your pair of Kokomo Tires may, or may not, be "still going" after a year and a half of *continuous* service. It depends somewhat on the care you give them. But, all Kokomo Tires *do* have the habit of lasting *long enough*—and then some!

There are seven different tires in the Kokomo line. They offer you a wide range of choice in treads, colors, and prices. When buying a bicycle, see that it has Kokomo Tires. When buying *tires*, ask for Kokomo.

The dealer who has the Kokomo Agency in your community is a dealer who believes in superior merchandise. That is why he sells Kokomo Tires. Such a dealer is well worth finding.

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EVERLASTER	each $5.00	STICK TIGHT	each $3.75
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2 of the 7

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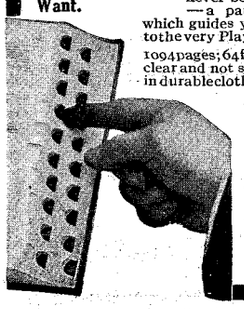
A handy instant-reference Shakespeare, for lecturers, writers, teachers, and all public speakers and readers,—for libraries, etc.

Shakespeare COMPLETE in one thin paper volume for all ready-reference purposes—Plays, Sonnets, Poems, Index, Glossary, etc. Biography and Notes by F. J. Furnivall and John Munro. WITH A DECIDEDLY NEW FEATURE never before used in Shakespeare—a patent thumb-notch index which guides your finger INSTANTLY to the very Play, Sonnet or Poem desired.

1094 pages; 64 full-page illustrations; type clear and not small; substantially bound in durable cloth, $2.25, carriage paid by us



Something NEW in Shakespeare

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354-60 Fourth Ave.
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LET THIS GARAGE PAY FOR ITSELF!

Own your private garage and save rent. Our book "Where to keep the Car" tells how easily this can now be done. Send for it today—it's FREE.
Whitaker-Glessner Co., Dept. D, Wheeling, W. Va.

30 DAYS FREE TRIAL

and *freight prepaid* on a new 1917 "RANGER" bicycle. Write at once for our *big catalog* and *special offers*. Take your choice from 44 styles, colors and sizes in the famous "RANGER" line.

Marvelous improvements. Extraordinary values in our 1917 price offers. *You cannot afford to buy* without getting our *latest propositions* and **Factory-to-Rider** prices.

Boys, be a **"Rider Agent"** and make big money taking orders for bicycles and supplies. Get our *liberal terms* on a sample to introduce the new **"RANGER"**.

TIRES, equipment, sundries and everything in the bicycle line at *half usual prices. Write Today.*

MEAD CYCLE COMPANY Dept. M172 Chicago

the winter of 1909, she left $32,000 for the care of her horses, $1,000 for each of her ten dogs, and little else but sympathy for her husband. Of course, as the slogan goes, there must have been a reason.

But why Mrs. Ellen J. Kneweare, a wealthy and eccentric widow, who died at Lasalle, N. Y., in 1905, should have preferred to bequeath $40,000 to her cats and dogs, and but $5,000 to her child, was a source of mystery to all who heard it. And small wonder that her daughter contested the will, alleging that her mother was of unsound mind.

Judging from outward appearances, people who cut off their relatives in favor of one or more pets do so solely because of an unquenchable fear that, otherwise, harm will come to them. That they wish to make sure of the future welfare of the pets upon whom they lavished their love and affection is without doubt the chief reason for what are, apparently, bequests of a most foolish nature. However, a little investigation apprizes us of the fact that, after all, the cat or dog may be more deserving of lifelong ease than their human brothers and sisters.

Wills often fail to maintain their legality on the signature alone, for there is always a question whether a mark, even tho witnessed, is as binding as a signature written out after the customary fashion. But there have been times when, not a signature, but a qualifying phrase has been taken as legal. For instance, we are told:

Not many people are so careless as was a Mr. Brennan, of Carbondale, Pa., who left real estate to the value of $15,000 and signed the will, "Your miserable father," thus creating a bone of contention as to just what constitutes a legal signature to a will.

When Mme. Desmarets, of Marseilles, France, died, on August 8, her will was found to read in this fashion: "If I die before the end of hostilities, I ask that my body be laid provisionally in the family vault and that it shall eventually be interred in the field where the final decisive victory is gained. I leave the whole of my fortune to the town which bears the name of this victory."

When Yves Bosch died, in Spain, of a broken heart, in spite of the fact that he had been expelled from his native Biarritz, France, for having exprest sentiments having a Germanic flavor, he willed his entire fortune, some 30,000,000 francs ($6,000,000), to the city of Paris.

The last will of Joseph Hillstrom was written in verse, after this fashion:

My will is easy to decide,
For there is nothing to divide.
My kin don't need to fuss and moan—
"Moss does not cling to a rolling stone."
My body? Oh, if I could choose,
I would to ashes it reduce,
And let the merry breezes blow
My dust to where some flowers grow.
Perhaps some fading flower then
Would come to life and bloom again.
This is my last and final will:
Good luck to all of you—Joe Hill.

By the terms of the will of Frederick D. Parker, who died in Los Angeles, Orrel A. Parker, a brother and a lawyer living in New York, is put up against it. The brother leaves him $30 a month for each child that is born to him.

And what is probably one of the shortest

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wills on record is that left by Eliza Kunz, of Philadelphia. On a small, crumpled, unevenly torn piece of paper she wrote: "All belongs to baby, Eliza Kunz."

How hard it is for one to conceive of a man with millions leaving no will; yet Frederick H. Rindge, of Los Angeles, did that very thing. What did he leave? Oh, a mere bagatelle—a paltry $22,000,000.

As a fitting climax to this story, it might be well to mention a will that stands in a class by itself. Adolph Metzer, a retired soap-manufacturer, of Evansville, Ind., has made a will which is not to be opened until the year 2163—that is, 247 years from now.

It is placed in air-tight metal tubes to withstand the ravages of time, and homeless dogs and cats are the beneficiaries-to-be. Mr. Metzer has invested $11,000, which at the end of the specified time is expected to amount to a grand total of $201,559,641. Apparently, waiting as a virtue will have its own reward.

"YARB DOCTORIN'" IN KAINTUCKY

THERE was a time when the family doctor prescribed sulfur for liver trouble, because, forsooth, both were of the same yellow color; and if the remedy did not yield to this treatment, a sovereign specific was a decoction made from the leaves of a certain plant. The leaves were shaped like a liver, so how could they fail to cure it? Nowadays the profession has become scientific and relies upon mentholatum to put the quietus upon *B. influenza*, more popularly known as the "grip goim," but there still remain doctors of the older school, unspoiled by education, who continue to rely on the earlier and more spectacular remedies. One of these is "Aunt Lize" Paterson, "yarb doctor," of Kentucky, whose methods are recounted in the St. Louis *Post Dispatch*.

Aunt Lize was not in a very good humor when a visitor called recently at her cabin home. She had just been out to her barn, "feedin' th' cow brutes," and had lost her temper at Pat'son, her "old man," because, she said, "he won't do nothin' except fiddle an' say, 'Wal, I declar,' an go round smellin' of pole-cat hide. Next one he traps an' brings to this house he'll have to eat it."

She also was put out because aspersions had been cast on a major operation which she had performed on a resident of the community a short time before.

"Air you one of them brickety doctors thet don't aim to let any one help a sufferin' human out 'cause they think they knows it all?" she demanded. "Seems t' me some people go out 'f their way t' find fault. I'll doctor enny one, human or varmint, that's sufferin'. Three days ago I goes over t' Har'son Mason's. He wuz cut up so's he looked like a crazy-quilt. I taken a darnin' needle an silk, sewed up them cuts, en smeared 'em with pitch. He wuz doin' nicely when they got a doctor in who takes off'n those bandages, pulls my stitches, en sews him up agin. Now Mason's nigh dead."

"Aunt Lize's" surgery appears to be scientific, if crude, and, indeed, in one

Double Cable Base
FEDERAL TIRES

NO TIRES but Federals have the traction efficiency of Rugged and Traffik non-skid treads.

No tires but Federals have Double-Cable-Base construction with its extra strength and safety features.

In every detail of construction Federal Tires are synonymous with strength, safety and long service. They represent the highest development and standards of automobile tire building.

Leading dealers everywhere recommend and sell Federals as tires of "Extra Service."

The Federal Rubber Company
[of Illinois]
Factories: Cudahy, Wis.
Mfrs. of Automobile Tires, Tubes and Sundries, Motorcycle, Bicycle and Carriage Tires, Rubber Heels, Fibre Soles, Horse Shoe Pads, Rubber Matting and Mechanical Rubber Goods.

Note this Double-Cable-Base Construction

Four staunch, twisted steel cables, imbedded in the base of each tire, hold the tire firmly to the rim against severest service strains. It is a strength and safety feature that overcomes the causes of most tire troubles. It is found exclusively in Federal Tires.

Rapid Dish Washer

and Kitchen Table Combined
60 Days' FREE Trial
—will wash and dry all your dinner dishes, fine china and fragile glassware—leave them speckless, bright and shiny clean—without a chance for any breakage or chipping—*in 5 minutes*. Your hands do not touch the water. Occupies space and takes place of kitchen table. Let me tell you why I can sell it at such a low price—on absolute approval, complete satisfaction or your money back.
LOW PRICE My Rapid has been tested and approved by Good Housekeeping, Ladies' World, New York Tribune and Today's Housewife Institutes.
Write today for new book telling everything. Wm. Campbell, President
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STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

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The MOTOR OIL that's Clean
Look for the Bull's Eye Sign
TIONA OIL CO., Binghamton, N.Y.

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To "Digest" Readers Who Live in Towns of 10,000 Population, or Less

The "Digest" family of readers is increasing rapidly. There are nearly two million in the family now.

From time to time, however, we receive complaints from prospective readers in the smaller cities that they can not find the "Digest" on sale at news-dealers' in their town.

You readers of the "Digest" who live in towns of 10,000 population or less can assist us in giving wider circulation to your favorite weekly, and also confer a favor upon your neighbors and friends, by sending us the name or names of druggists, news-dealers, or other merchants, who should be selling The Literary Digest over their counters, in your town.

We have a profitable proposal to make to such dealers.

If the "Digest" is not on sale in your town, will you not please send us the name, business, and address of some enterprising dealer to whom we can extend our proposal? You will incur no liability in doing this favor and you may be sure that we shall feel grateful to you.

THE LITERARY DIGEST
354-360 Fourth Ave., New York

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NEW YORK

CIRCULATION DEPARTMENT

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point she is far in advance of the medical profession. For she maintains that one reason why her remedies succeed where those of city doctors fail is that sickness of all kinds is due to the presence of terrestrial magnetism, or, as she calls it, "'lectricity" in the body. So, as a preliminary to treatment, she eliminates this, asserts *The Post Dispatch*.

"I allus put steel under th' bed to draw the 'lectricity," she explained. "Ax or a cross-cut saw is about ez good ez annything. I wuz called over t' Mis' Peters's one night en found th' ole woman in a high fever. Thar weren't a piece 'f steel nigher than th' saw-mill, a mile away, 'cept a few rusty hoes. So I yells out fer th' boys t' give me their short guns. I gets four pistils, en fearin' th' 'lectricity would fire th' ca'tridges, I drawed 'em. Then I shoved th' guns under th' bed en the old woman quiets down."

The electricity once drawn and the nerves of the patient soothed, Aunt Lize applies her remedy. In some cases it seems remarkable that the patient submits, but for that, as Aunt Lize explained, there are two reasons. The first is that it is next to impossible for a practising physician to get out into the hills in the winter. The roads are seas of mud, the streams raging torrents. And in the summer no one is sick. Moreover, Aunt Lize's remedies cure. The hillbillies swear by them, avers *The Post Dispatch*, not at them, and, altho they seem bizarre, they have been in use for centuries.

A pure black cat, one without a white spot, is treasured carefully. If you see a feline of this description rambling about without a tail, you will know that some one in the vicinity has had shingles. Cut the cat's tail off and rub the blood from the stump carefully over the affected part. That cures shingles. Of course, Lize always adds a dose of her own bitters.

For frosted feet, a rabbit must be killed and skinned immediately. The members are then wrapt in the warm skin, the fur outside, and the frozen feet are cured. This is attested to by many who have suffered from frost-bite.

Hemorrhages are brought to a stop by taking pills made of cobwebs or swallowing a tea brewed from the soot of a wood fire.

Croup is treated with polecat oil, taken internally and applied externally.

Pine-resin plasters are just the panacea for backache, and, if the kidneys are affected, pills made of pine-pitch are administered.

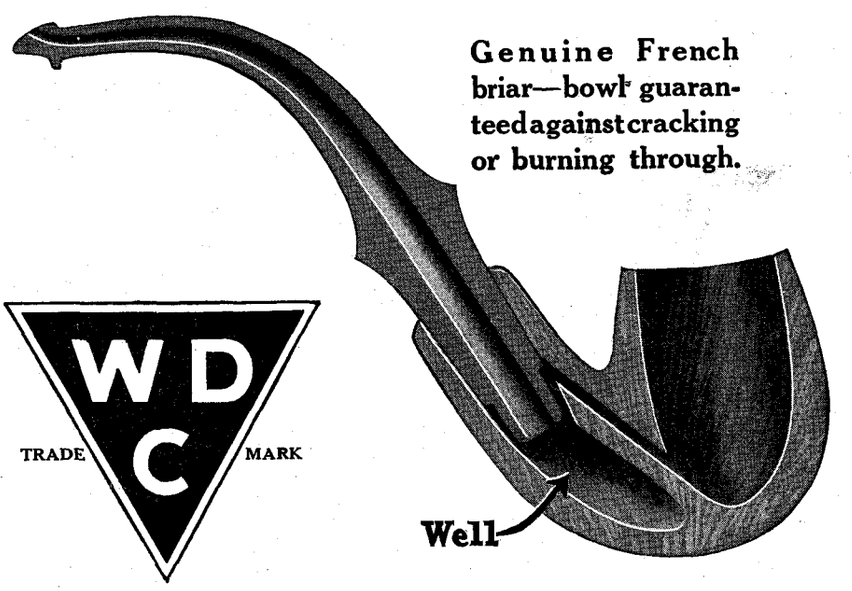
"Yaller root" is used for sore throat, mouth, or eyes, and "sang" is the remedy for all sorts of stomach troubles and is said to give almost instant relief for dyspepsia. Tea made from dog-fennel is a sure cure for stomach-cramps.

Boil chicken-gizzards and drink the broth for poor digestion, as the gizzards are full of pepsin, so Lize says, and work overtime for a chicken and naturally help a human being.

The treatment for rheumatism is heroic. A rattlesnake must be killed and killed instantly, before the reptile has a chance to strike itself with its fangs. Skin the snake, dry the remains, and then place them in a jug of corn-whisky. Drink the

The Wellington
THE UNIVERSAL PIPE

Note the well in the bowl that keeps the tobacco dry. It's this true pipe principle that has made the Wellington the Universal Pipe among men. Get one. There's a shape for every face.



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50c and up—at all good Dealers'

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PATRIOTIC FLAG STICKERS

Show your colors. Flag-seal your letters, packages, menus, circulars, bills, etc. Be for America first, last and always.

1000 Seals, $1.00; 3000 Seals, $2.00; 6000 Seals, $3.60

Actual colors: red, white and blue. Beautiful stay-stuck stickers. Money back if not satisfied. Largest exclusive gummed label plant in the world.

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GTD

American Toolmakers Lead the World

For over 60 years, in fact, they have maintained this leadership. That the spirit of the pioneer toolmaker is not dead is shown by the development of the Gun Tap illustrated below.

In one step forward a complete change in the tap business has been effected. The Gun Tap is new, correct in principle, and proves its value in practice. Whereas formerly about 90% of all taps broke, *this one wears out before breaking.*

The Gun Tap is the first type to cut with a shearing action—the only true cutting. It is therefore the easiest cutting tap on the market. It shoots the chips ahead in a long curl (whence the name "Gun" Tap) instead of jamming them into the flutes until the tap breaks. It cuts more accurate threads, and holds its size longer, than any other tap made.

For more information as to these details, and the time and money saving possible with the Gun Tap, send for Bulletin.

Greenfield Tap and Die Corporation
Gages-Taps-Dies
Threading Machines, Reamers, etc.
Greenfield, Massachusetts
Canadian Factory: Wells Brothers Company of Canada, Ltd., Galt, Ontario

Pat. Dec. 28, 1915

The Gun Tap
(Trade Name Registered)

Showing how chips are shot forward.

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ROSY CHEEKS!
JAP ROSE SOAP
CLEANSES AND INVIGORATES

TYPEWRITERS SAVE FROM $25 to $75

Up-to-date machines of standard makes—Remingtons, etc., thoroughly rebuilt, trademarked and guaranteed the same as new. We operate the largest rebuilt typewriter factories in the world. Efficient service through Branch Stores in leading cities insures satisfaction. Send today for descriptive catalogue.
American Writing Machine Co., Inc., 339 Broadway, N. Y.

whisky and the rheumatism then is supposed to disappear. An external treatment is: Fill a can with angleworms and let it stand in the sun for a day. Then take the oil and rub on stiff joints. It is claimed that an old man of seventy who uses this treatment will again be able to execute the pigeonwings with which he was wont to embellish his dance in his youth.

The psychology of the East Indian who gets a charm from the yogi, washes the ink from it, and swallows the inky water as a medicine for whatever disease he may have, has its counterpart in Aunt Lize's practise. She is a firm believer in charms, and much of her wisdom consists in applying the proper charm. She maintains in *The Post Dispatch* the wrong amulet is worse than useless.

The lucky bone, a small bone similar to a single section of the vertabræ of a salmon, found in a hog's head, is worn about the neck to prevent toothache. The right front paw of a ground-mole, worn in a small cloth "poke" or bag around a child's neck, will cause all pain attendant to teething to cease.

Nine sow-bugs, little white insects found under stones near dwellings, can be placed in a small sack and worn around the neck for nine days. This is a sure cure for thrush, a mouth and throat disease common among infants. Another help for this ailment is to have a man or boy who has never seen the child's father blow three times in the patient's mouth.

Goose-grease is a good all-around remedy for colds. Rub the chest, palms of the hands, and soles of the feet. And if a child comes to Lize with a stone-bruise, she catches a toad and binds it on the bruise. When the toad dies the stone-bruise disappears.

Altho she seemed a little put out at her husband, Pat'son, when the interview started, she hastened to say that she was happily married. Her marriage to Paterson was the outcome of a romantic adventure, *The Post Dispatch* concludes, and may stand as a justification of her remedies.

"I was settin' on the door-step peelin' apples one June mornin'," she related, "an' I see Pat'son goin' out t' visit his traps. He sees somethin' caught in one up under yon rock, but can't make it out. So he kneels down and rams his head in under th' rock. 'Blip!' It wuz a big cop'head snake an' it retch for him an' jabbed him in th' jaw."

Paterson, who was an interested listener, said: "Yaas, en I didn't turn t'other jaw, as th' Scripter teaches. I jest started on th' run, pitchin' en tossin' ontil I got t' this door."

"I seed what was th' matter," interrupted Lize, "en slit open th' fang wounds. Then I slaps a bottle of turpentine over each one of them two holes en yo' orter see th' pizen bile up in th' bottle. After thet, I washes th' wounds with wash-bluein' an' th' pizen never given Pat'son no more trouble.

"He gotter settin' up t' me atter that, an' we went down t' Greenup one day en got married."

Pat'son was a Spartan. Have you ever put turpentine in an open wound? Don't.

Quality

The unusual high standard of quality maintained in the Coward Shoe in its half a century of existence has made these shoes famous wherever good foot wear is known.

The Coward Shoe
"REG. U. S. PAT. OFF."

now, as always, is first in quality, first in durability, and first in the service to the American people.
For men, women and children.
Sold Nowhere Else

James S. Coward
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INFLUENCE OF THE MIND ON THE BODY
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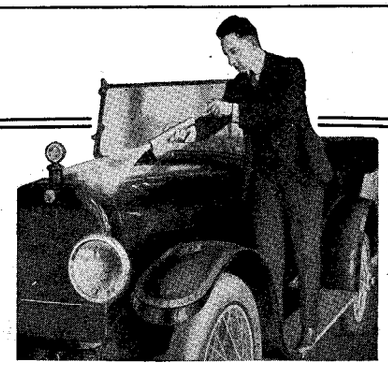

Saves Washing

You can *do away* with 90% of your car washing, save all this time, money and energy, have a *better* looking car — have it clean, bright and shining in *ten minutes' time* for only *5 cents* by simply spraying it with

AUTO LIQUID VENEER

Spray it on your car. It loosens and dissolves mud spots, dust and road tar. No scratching, no oily film. Wipe it dry and your car looks *like new.*

Outfit consisting of 50c Sprayer and $1.00 quart bottle of Liquid Veneer (enough for 20 cleanings) retails for $1.25 at all reliable dealers. Sent direct if dealer cannot supply.

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Buffalo, N. Y. U. S. A. — Bridgeburg, Ont. Canada

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Prince Albert proves that its quality sure beats coupons a mile!

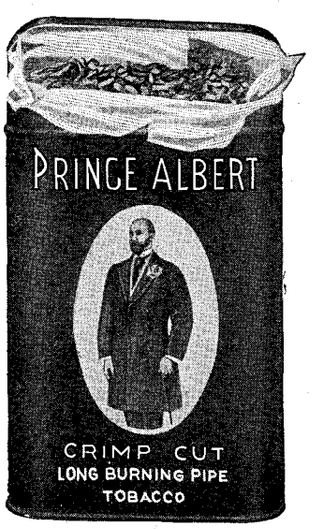
You don't have to put a tape-measure-on-your-taste to pull accurate information as to how far Prince Albert's quality-goodness *goes with you!* It z-i-p-s such joy-unlimited into jimmy pipes that you slap-a-seal on your smoke-past and sprout a new spring-leaf in life's happy-days-book!

You never did bump up against such daily-delight in the smoke line as Prince Albert hands out; such satisfying flavor and fragrance and *absence of bite and parch!* Bite and parch are cut out by our exclusive patented process. Cost of coupons or premiums or schemes *goes into Prince Albert quality!* That's why P. A. hits your favor so fair and square; why you can just hammer away to your *tongue's* content, firing up at a gatling-gun-gait, and always with keener anticipation for the next load.

Everywhere tobacco is sold you can buy Prince Albert in toppy red bags, 5c; tidy red tins, 10c; handsome pound and half-pound tin humidors, and in the clever, practical pound crystal-glass humidor with sponge-moistener top that keeps the tobacco in such perfect condition, always!

Sure as you're reading this, your little old smokeappetite will tip-you-true that it's always smoke-time when you're pals with P. A.

Make P. A. your partner and get-to-doing that sixty-sixty-smoke-step! Men who haven't chummed with a pipe for years come into their own in a flash via Prince Albert. Regulars adopt it like getting money out of a hunky-hole! *It's so good and friendly!*



Unhook yourself from pipe frets! Clear the decks for action and blow a real puff-party! There's more smoking joy on tap for you than you ever dreamed! We *know* how Prince Albert fits-the-fancy of smokers all over the world! We *know* how much happiness every puff will mean to you! You can't get started too soon, for it certainly does take mighty long to make up for lost time!

R. J. REYNOLDS TOBACCO COMPANY, Winston-Salem, N. C.

PRINCE ALBERT

the national joy smoke

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A Thoroughly Well-built Car at $845

ELCAR

There are few cars equally beautiful at any price, and few, if any, equally good at as low a price. We put into the ELCAR the style, class and high-grade workmanship that went into our former models, selling up to and above $2,000, Our organization has had long training in the production of quality cars, and both beauty and quality are inherent in the

Three New Models at $845

Five-Passenger Touring Car
Four-Passenger Touring-Roadster
Two-Passenger Roadster

Each model is large and roomy — some would say room to spare, but you want a car that will seat its full load comfortably. Fine in appearance, fine driving and remarkably easy riding qualities, power in excess, economical in upkeep and fuel consumption, a car to give you satisfactory service for years to come—a car that we believe to be as high in quality and as nearly mechanically perfect as any car ever offered at an approachingly low price.

Our Illustrated Catalog

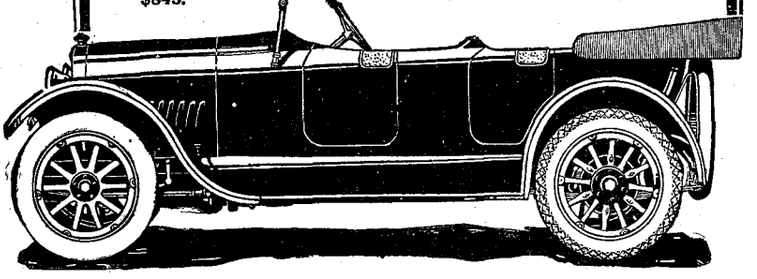
will show you views of all the ELCAR models and the more important mechanical parts, and is descriptive even to the minute details of construction. We will gladly mail it to you upon request.

A Few Elcar Specifications

Wheel Base—As long as some cars selling up to $2,000 and more—115 in.
Motor—4-cylinder; long stroke; high speed; 34.7 h.p. at 1,800 r. p. m.
Fuel Supply—Stewart vacuum system.
Ignition—Delco automatic spark advance with manual control.
Starting and Lighting—Dyneto two-unit; double-bulb headlights; Willard storage battery.
Clutch—Dry Multiple Disk—seven plates, steel on Raybestos.
Rear Axle—Full floating with roller bearings at each end of wheel hubs.
Differential — Spiral bevel driving gears, with roller main bearings and ball thrust bearings.
Brakes—Internal and external two inches wide on 12-inch drums.

Elkhart Carriage & Motor Car Co.
C775 Beardsley Avenue, Elkhart, Indiana

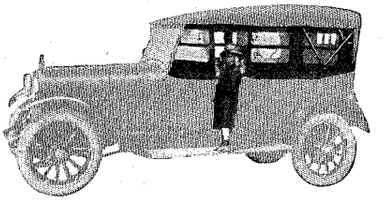
5-Passenger Touring Car $845.



STANDARD DICTIONARY superiority quickly becomes plain to the man or woman who investigates.

A Suggestion to Pipe Smokers

Just try mixing "BULL" DURHAM with your favorite pipe tobacco— *it's like "sugar in your coffee"*



These Curtains are Essential to Complete Car-Enjoyment

Collins-System Curtains—the original always-ready automobile curtains—are regular equipment on the cars of quality in every price-class.

Always at hand when needed; out of the way when not in use. You can beat a summer shower with them and have the curtains out of the way again a minute after the sun comes out.

COLLINS-SYSTEM CURTAINS
A point to judge the Car by

You can have Collins-System Curtains on any car you buy, if you insist on them. You'll be glad, many a time, that you did insist. But be sure to look for the label shown below—it is your guaranty against imitations.

JACKSON TOP COMPANY, Jackson, Michigan

Collins Always Ready Curtains
License No. K18996
JACKSON TOP CO., JACKSON, MICH.
DIVISION—NOVELTY LEATHER WORKS

SPICE OF LIFE

Misunderstood.—MISTRESS—"Are you married?"

MAID—"No'm. I bumped into a door."—*Awgwan.*

A Useful Tip.—THE SLUM VISITOR—"I should think you'd be afraid to live here. There's no fire-escape."

THE SLUM DWELLER—"I don't need one, lady. Whenever the cops come up after me, I make my getaway over the roof."—*Boston Globe.*

Try This.—MRS. CRAWFORD—"Haven't you ever discovered a way to get money out of your husband?"

MRS. CRABSHAW—"Oh, yes. All I have to do is to threaten to go home to mother and without a word he hands over the railway-fare."—*The Lamb.*

Peaceful Man.—A man in Louisville, arrested on suspicion, was found to have three loaded pistols in his pockets, but the judge released him. Three revolvers are not suspicious in Louisville unless accompanied by a couple of daggers and a time-fuse bomb.—*San Francisco Chronicle.*

An Experience Meeting.—Joe Stein, of Sheboygan, divorced for wife-abandonment, is serving two years in jail for the same reason. Thomas Wagner, who married the former Mrs. Stein, has been sent to jail for non-support. Stein and Wagner occupy the same cell.—*Fond du Lac Reporter.*

Anxious. — CREWE — "Good heavens, how it rains! I feel awfully anxious about my wife. She's gone out without an umbrella."

DREW—"Oh, she'll be all right. She'll take shelter in some shop."

CREWE—"Exactly. That's what makes me so anxious."—*Tit-Bits.*

The Limit of Jayhawker Patience.—Joshua Pringle, whose wife went away a year ago last October to stay till Saturday, and who has not yet returned, has sued for divorce. Joshua says a woman is always late in keeping an appointment, but if she doesn't show up in a year there's no use waiting for her.—*Topeka Capital.*

In Olden Days

An irate Neolithic man,
His anger to assuage,
Once stoned a peaceful mastodon
('Twas in the stony age).

His simply-costumed lady-love,
Who dearly loved to pun,
Remarked, with sparkling, roguish eyes,
"What has the mastodon?"
—*Chaparral.*

Cautious Mourner.—Walking through the village street one day, the widowed Lady Bountiful met old Farmer Stubbs on his way to market. Her greeting went unnoticed.

"Stubbs!" said she, indignantly, "You might at least raise your hat to me!"

"I beg your pardon, m'lady," was the reply, "but my poor wife ain't dead more'n two weeks, and I ain't started lookin' at the wimmen yet!"—*New York American.*

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A Rising Man.—None more commercially candid than a Japanese baker, who advertises: "Biggest loafer in Tokyo."—*Chicago Tribune.*

Help!—DELTA—"Why does Nutt call himself a female pugilist?"

KAPPA—"Oh, he worked on his uncle's fruit-farm, boxing peaches."—*Pitt Panther.*

Religion in War-Times.—"Oh! Vicar, I beg of you not to mention the 'fires of hell' in your sermon to-day. It would only lead us into temptation during this terrible shortage of coal!"—*Le Rire, Paris.*

Why Worry?—Another home problem is solved by a firm of cleaners in Grinnell, Iowa, which advertises: "Notice—ladies—why worry about your dirty kids when we clean them for fifteen cents?"—*Chicago Tribune.*

Professing Too Much.—"My dear lady, I go further than believing in woman suffrage; I maintain that man and woman are equal in every way."

"Oh, professor! Now you're bragging."—*Life.*

All Settled.—NODD—"Are you sure your wife knows I'm going home to dinner with you?"

TODD—"Knows! Well, rather! Why, my dear fellow, I argued with her about it this morning for nearly half an hour."—*Life.*

His Share.—OFFICER (to private)—"What are you doing down that shell-hole? Didn't you hear me say we were out against four to one?"

GEORDIE (a trade-unionist)—"Ay. Aa heard you: but aa've killed ma fower."—*Punch.*

Big Day in Iowa.—Seldom have there been more excitement and pleasure in this town. There was a social at the M. E. Church parlors, a demonstration of a new beverage in Gauley's drug-store, and a meeting of the Philomath at the same time.—*Mercyville Banner.*

A Rise in Food.—OFFICER—"Is that soup ready, Jones?"

OFFICER'S SERVANT—"No, sir, the stove went out, sir."

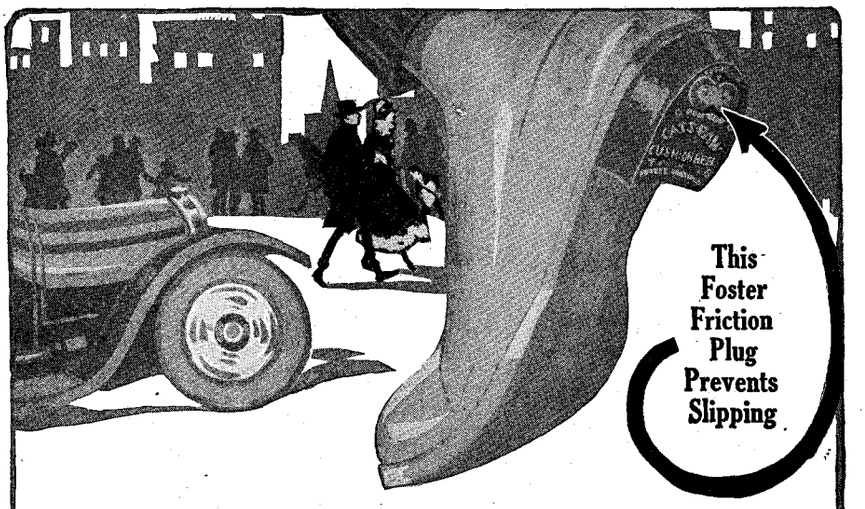
OFFICER—"Went out! Then why don't you light it again?"

OFFICER'S SERVANT—"'Cos it went out by the roof, sir."—*London Opinion.*

Tar-Heel Philosophy.—Tragic, but true, that even in the milk of human kindness there is very often the wild onion of selfishness.

There is no blight in which some blessing is not intertwined. For instance, a wooden-legged man does not have to have but one shoe these times.—*Charlotte News.*

Rough Going in Kansas.—Conductor Henry Slatterly, who runs the one passenger-train on the railroad between Scott City and Winona, became sick from the motion of the train and had to go to the back platform for fresh air. A sudden jolt of the train, and the conductor was thrown overboard. The train was backed up to Keystone when it was learned what had happened, but the conductor had been taken home in an automobile.—*Hutchinson News.*



Go along as you please on

CAT'S PAW
CUSHION
RUBBER HEELS

Stop—start!—wind in and out the maze of traffic—quickly—sure-footedly.

Slipping is the biggest danger in your daily life. When your brain says, "slow down" or "step lively" there must be no foot-treachery.

Good news, friends! The same Cat's Paws that ease your steps make walking safe. That Foster Friction Plug is the reason.

Cat's Paws contain no dirt-carrying holes, and they cost no more than the ordinary kind.

50 cts. attached—White, Tan & Gray. For Men, Women and Children.

Do you have weak arches? Then you need the Foster Orthopedic Heel which gives that extra support where needed. Especially valuable to policemen, motormen, conductors, floor walkers and all who are on their feet a great deal. 75c attached of your dealer—or sent postpaid upon receipt of 50c. and outline of your heel.

FOSTER RUBBER CO.
105 Federal Street - - Boston, Mass.

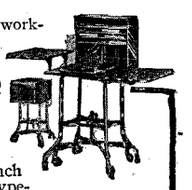
Originators and Patentees of the Foster Friction Plug which prevents slipping.

Factory Managers—This Is For You!

Make it easy for your workers to do more. "Good tools make good workmen," but nothing puts "push" and "pep" into a factory force like

UHL ART STEEL Factory and Office Furniture

No. 7160D



This 20x26 inch three-decked tool tray with drawer is a case in point. Handy as a pocket in a shirt. Holds a man's tools, each in its place, and moves when he moves. Just below is shown another great factory convenience; and there are besides Bench Stools, etc., as well as Lunch Room Tables and Chairs and Typewriter Tables, Chairs, Adding Machine Stands, Catalog Stands, etc., for the office—all equipment that pays its way by increased enthusiasm and efficiency. Any piece sent on fifteen days' free trial. Write for catalog. Dealers: Send for our proposition.

No. 7280

The Toledo Metal Furniture Company
2717 Dorr Street Toledo, Ohio

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LIFT OFF CORNS

WITH THE FINGERS!

A Few Drops of FREEZONE Loosen Corns or Calluses So They Lift Off.

HERE is a mighty simple and easy way to get rid of your corns and calluses. Apply a few drops of Freezone directly upon a tender aching corn or a callus. It dries immediately. The corn-pain is relieved. The corn or callus then begins to dry up and shortly it can be peeled off with fingers.

GENUINE Freezone is only sold in these small bottles with glass rod applier. Each bottle is packed in a round wood case bearing the name.

FREEZONE

doesn't irritate or inflame the surrounding skin or flesh. You feel no pain or soreness while applying Freezone or afterwards. You'll like it immensely. Women who wear high-heeled footwear will appreciate Freezone. Keep a tiny bottle on your dresser and never let your corns ache twice.

FREEZONE CAN BE OBTAINED FROM ANY DRUG STORE IN THE U. S. AND CANADA

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Trade Mark Reg. U. S., Canada, Gt. Britain, Patents
STOPS SNORING. STOPS MOUTH BREATHING
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By W. JETT LAUCK and EDGAR SYDENSTRICKER

This book, by two statistical experts who have long and carefully studied official figures and facts, considers in a judicial spirit

WAGES, and their adequacy or inadequacy;
WORKING HOURS, and how these affect the work done;
SANITARY APPOINTMENTS, and how the product of labor is affected thereby;
EMPLOYMENT, irregularity thereof, and how the economics of business are affected thereby;
UNEMPLOYMENT, and how this affects the rate of wages;
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IT HAS PARTICULAR INTEREST FOR
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THE SOCIAL WORKER, who would understand social conditions;
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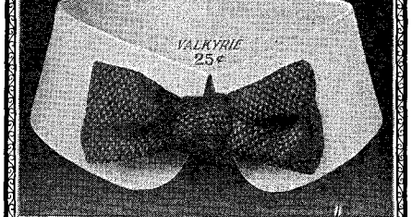

CHALLENGE *CLEANABLE* COLLARS

Constantly fresh because they are instantly cleanable. No harm can come from dirt, soot, grease, rain or perspiration. Ever-white. Stitched edge effect and dull linen finish. All that linen collars are and more. "Jiffy" cleanable—on or off—with a bit of soap and damp cloth. All accepted styles. Half sizes. 25c each, at your dealers or by mail. State your size and style. Descriptive booklet on request.

THE ARLINGTON COMPANY
725 Broadway New York
DU PONT

CURRENT EVENTS

THE GREAT WAR

AMERICAN OPERATIONS

April 26.—President Wilson formally receives Mr. Viviani, Marshal Joffre, and Admiral Chocheprat, the leaders of the French Commission. Mr. Viviani explains that his party, like the English Commission, does not come to advise the United States, but to furnish the information it requests.

The General Railroad Board of the Council of National Defense orders railroads to give shipments of coal and iron ore the right of way. The Board is operating the railways of the United States as one system.

Lieut.-Col. Paul A. Wolf is announced to command the Officers' Training-camp at Plattsburg.

April 27.—The Allied Conference in Washington finds that America and the Entente agree as to the basic principles upon which the war is to be conducted. In addition to financial assistance, the United States is expected to concentrate upon the shipment of supplies to Europe while the American Army is being raised.

The House votes down the Roosevelt plan of raising a volunteer force for France by 170 to 106.

Marshal Joffre lectures in the War College at Washington on the strategy of modern warfare.

April 28.—The War Department publishes its plans for raising the new conscript forces. It is proposed to complete the registration by June 1 by the use of the regular election machinery. The training of the first increment of 500,000 conscripts will begin by September 1 at latest. All drafted men may be called out at once, or they may be drafted in groups of from 100,000 to 500,000. The physically unfit and the men engaged in occupations deemed vital to the welfare of the nation will be exempted.

Both the House and Senate pass the Army Bill for raising an Army by selective draft. The Senate passes the bill 81 to 8; the House, 397 to 24. The volunteer amendment is rejected by large majorities. As passed by the Senate the bill provides for the conscription of men between the ages of 21 and 27, while the House fixes the limits as 21 and 40. This, and other minor differences, will be settled in conference. The Senate adopts an amendment permitting Colonel Roosevelt to lead volunteers to France.

The Administration Shipping Bill plans to build four ships a day by standardizing both wooden and steel ships, says Washington.

Secretary McAdoo announces that the $5,000,000,000 bond issue will be known as the "Liberty Loan of 1917."

The War Department adopts the Enfield rifle and improved French artillery as official American arms. The action makes it possible to supply the troops with weapons more promptly.

Lieutenant Thomas and four of his crew of gunners are lost when the American oil-tanker *Vacuum* is sunk by a *U*-boat.

April 29.—The French and British Commissioners decorate the tomb of Washington at Mount Vernon.

In a speech addrest to the American people, Marshal Joffre hopes to see an American Army in France shortly. He deems it advisable to send one unit at a time.

April 30.—The Senate unanimously authorizes the Government to take

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title to the German ships seized in American harbors and to place them in service immediately.

Washington telegraphs that the impression that President Wilson will embark a small force for France shortly is gaining ground as more conferences are held with the Allied Commissioners.

Six base-hospital units are ordered out for active duty, probably in France, announces the Red Cross.

May 1.—Washington announces that the United States has offered to send an army to Europe whenever the Allies deem it advisable to divert the necessary shipping from food transportation.

A joint conference on the shipping question is held with the Allied Commissioners at the State Department, says Washington. It is admitted that at the present time ships are being sunk faster than they can be constructed, and plans for offsetting the submarine menace are discust.

Dr. A. E. Taylor is appointed by the Government to examine into the proposal to curtail the amount of grain to be used in the manufacture of intoxicants.

The House Ways and Means Committee decides to add $500,000,000 to the tentative War-Revenue Bill and to increase the proposed supertaxes on incomes of over $60,000.

Secretary McAdoo issues a statement saying that the United States will lend France and Italy $100,000,000 each in the first loan. A Russian loan will also be made.

The President issues a proclamation providing for the censorship of cables out of the United States and telegraph and telephone lines into Mexico, to take effect at once.

Major-General Wood leaves for his post at Charleston, S. C. He is succeeded in New York by Major-General Bell.

May 2.—Secretary McAdoo announces that subscriptions are open for the first block of the Liberty Loan. Two billion dollars is expected to be taken up before June 15, and it is thought this amount will cover the needs of the United States and her Allies until September 1.

Secretary Lane says he has reports that submarines destroyed 400,000 tons of shipping in the last week, but later admits that the figures are unofficial and cover two weeks instead of one.

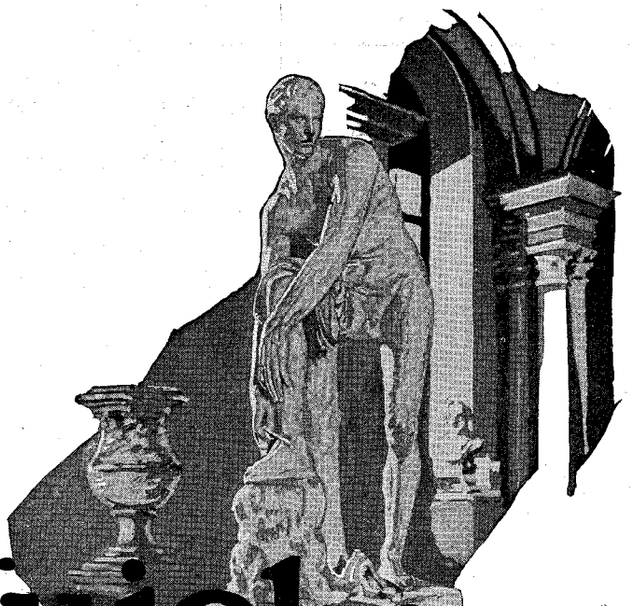
Washington announces that Marshal Joffre is ready to supervise the training of troops on American soil

THE WESTERN FRONT

April 26.—The armies of the Crown Prince attack the French lines west of Cerny and around Craonne during the night. After their repulse there is a lull in the infantry battle, tho the activity of the artillery continues to be heavy. The French maintain all previous gains and capture the village of Ville-aux-Bois, announces Paris.

London reports that, following the complete repulse of attacks on the British lines near Gavrelle, east of Arras, the front becomes quiet. Both armies are resting after the incessant fighting of the last three days, say correspondents. Berlin claims the capture of Gavrelle. Germans throw 31 large shells into the Reims Cathedral.

April 27.—Persistent fighting around Arras brings no decisive result. German counter-attacks are repulsed everywhere, reports General Haig, and, altho a few positions are won by the English,



Nujol for Constipation

McCARTHY

The Athlete's First Principle *Is* To Keep His System Clean

He doesn't allow food to ferment in his intestines. He doesn't give his body a chance to absorb poisons.

He knows—and your doctor will tell *you*—that anything from a headache to the most serious illness may result from such absorption.

Nujol removes poisons from the system, and gives the tissues of the body a chance to build up and resist disease.

Nujol is not habit-forming. Nujol does not gripe. It relieves you of straining, does not weaken nor upset the stomach, is absolutely pure and harmless, and is delightful to take.

It is especially fine for young mothers, as it is not absorbed into the system, and therefore in no way affects the child.

Nujol is the only remedy for constipation we manufacture; the genuine is sold only in pint bottles, bearing Nujol trade-mark. All bottles are filled at our absolutely modern and sanitary Nujol plant.

The Standard Oil Company (New Jersey) has used its world-wide resources in producing Nujol, and its reputation is behind the product.

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Write today to Dept. 66 on coupon and margin below for instructive booklet on Nujol and its uses.

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Please send me booklet on the treatment of constipation
Write your name and address plainly below

Name ..... Address ..... City ..... State .....

THE STANDARD DICTIONARY is needed in every American home where education and culture are truly esteemed.

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Prepared for you by our chef from the Paris Ritz —ready to heat and serve on toast, in patty shells, etc., in a moment.

Only 25c and 50c at all fine grocers.

Or send us $1.45 or $2.85 for half dozen respective sizes, delivery prepaid if you name your best grocer. Write, mentioning him for booklet. In Canada, 35c, 65c; $2.00 and $3.75 one-half dozen.

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IDEAL DRUGLESS LAXATIVE

At your Grocer's. If he does not have it, send us his name and address with 35c (West of Denver 40c) in stamps for trial package.
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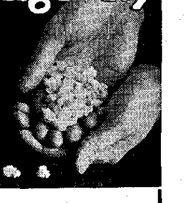
Germs of Longevity



They're Neither Plant nor Animal—But Alive! Used in Bulgaria, the Caucasus, and Arabia to ferment the snappy milk beverages known as Koumiss, Matzoon, etc., long celebrated for their healthful and nutritive properties. Metchnikoff attributed the remarkable longevity of these peoples to the use of this beverage. These natural cultures are treasured in families and handed on from generation to generation. An ounce ferments two quarts daily. May be used over and over again—they grow with use. Write for wonderful free booklet.

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Even She Had Corns

Until a Little While Ago She Thought Them Unavoidable

If you have corns don't blame yourself too much. Many an old person has had them fifty years.

Yet they have done what you do—pared them and used old-time, useless treatments.

But what folly it is when nowadays about half the world keeps free.

Just try one corn.

Apply a Blue-jay plaster in a jiffy. Then forget it. It will never pain again.

In two days take the plaster off. The corn will disappear. Only one corn in ten needs another application.

The cost is five cents per corn. The trouble is a moment. The results are sure.

You will laugh at the old ways when you try Blue-jay. You will wonder why people ever let corns hurt. Please start tonight. You have suffered long enough.

BAUER & BLACK
Chicago and New York
Makers of Surgical Dressings, etc.

Blue-jay

Stops Pain—Ends Corns

15c and 25c at Druggists
Also Blue-jay Bunion Plasters

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notably the quarries east of Haricourt and a few trenches between Gavrelle and Roeux, most of the British attacks are beaten off. Thirteen German planes are put out of action and six British machines are lost.

Artillery-duels around Reims continue, Paris announces. The French captured 130 cannon between Soissons and Auberive since April 16, say the reports.

April 28.—Despite stubborn German resistance, the British advance at every point on a seven-mile front north of the Scarpe River, announces London. There is violent artillery-fire on the French front, and more of the important Chemin-des-Dames plateau near Ostel is captured, reports Paris.

April 29.—British troops take another mile of the German Oppy line by storming trenches east and south of Oppy, near Arras, reports London. Canadian troops maintain their hold on Arleux-en-Gohelle, captured yesterday. Paris reports note the continued heavy artillery-fire, and record a local success near Courcy, where 200 German prisoners are taken.

April 30.—London announces a French attack on a front of several miles in the Champagne sector which wins about a half-mile of trenches, including the important heights of Mont Carnillet and Haut Mont. German counter-attacks fail to regain British positions near Arras.

May 1.—French *barrage* and machine-gun fire break down two German counter-attacks on the positions in Champagne acquired yesterday, reports Paris. The London statement says that eight German fliers are brought down by the British airmen, and, in summarizing the operations for April, announces that 19,343 Germans have been captured, including 393 officers.

May 2.—A lull takes place in the battles of Champagne and Arras, accompanied by heavy artillery preparation in anticipation of a new attack. With the exception of a few local trench-raids, the activity is in the air. London reports that thirteen German fliers are brought down with a loss of four British machines. German attacks succeed along the Aisne near Chemin-des-Dames, Paris admits.

EASTERN FRONTS

April 26.—Paris announces that on the night of April 25, British troops attacked west of Lake Doiran in the Macedonian theater and carried a mile of trenches, which they held against four counter-attacks.

April 27.—Heavy fighting continues near Lake Doiran on the Macedonian front, where the British hold all their recent gains.

War Minister Guchkoff replaces 114 officers, including 23 generals, after his visit to the Russian fronts.

April 28.—The Turks initiate an offensive against the Russians in Mesopotamia by an assault at Erzingan. A Russian position in Armenia is captured, admits London.

Another attempt by the Bulgars to regain their positions near Lake Doiran on the Macedonian front is frustrated, asserts London.

April 29.—The Russians recapture the ground lost to the Turks near Erzingan, reports Petrograd.

May 2.—The reorganization of the Russian Army is indicated by the resumption of fighting on the Moldavian front

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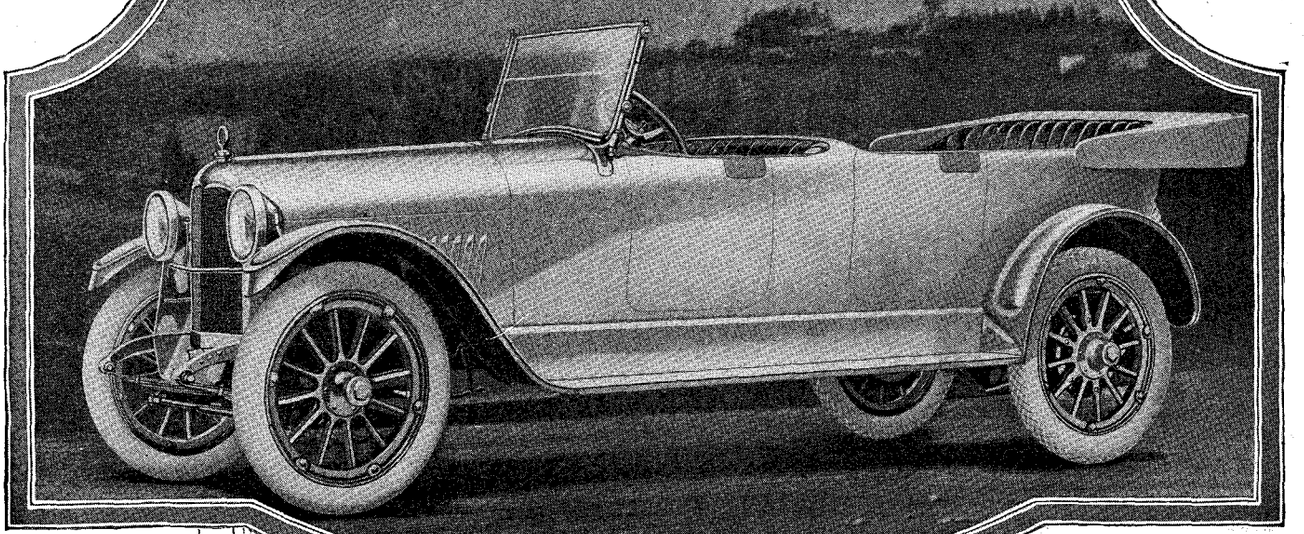

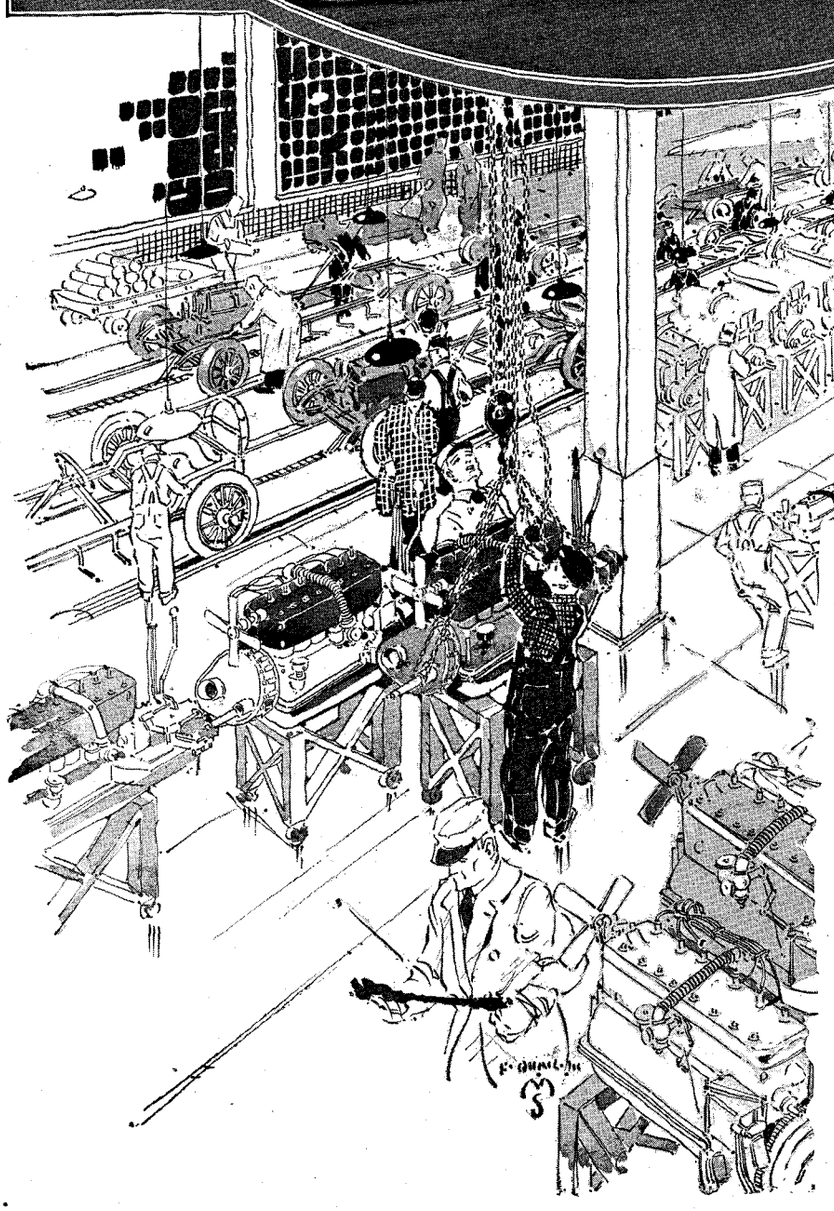

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Dartmoor	"Six-39" 2 or 3-passenger,	$1175 f.o.b. Detroit
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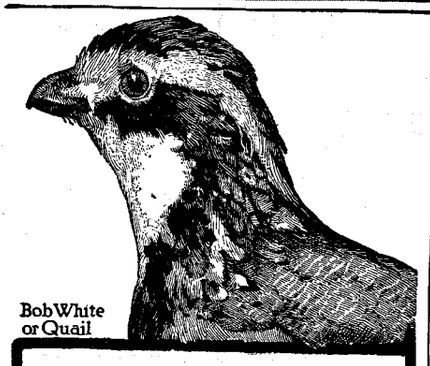

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in Roumania. Russians make an attack in force, says Berlin, and are repulsed. Artillery-fire increases in intensity.

Constantinople announces that a Turkish offensive in Armenia has resulted in the capture of Mush from the Russians. Mush is an important base town, and reports from Petrograd do not mention its loss.

General Maude defeats the Turkish forces in Mesopotamia, announces London, taking 359 prisoners and forcing them from their intrenched positions in the Jebel Hamrin Hills.

GENERAL

April 27.—German destroyers attack Ramsgate and are driven off by the land-batteries, reports the London War Office.

April 29.—General Petain, defender of Verdun, is appointed Chief of Staff of the French Armies, announces Paris.

Dr. Karl Helfferich, German Secretary of the Interior, informs the Reichstag that 1,600,000 tons of shipping have been sunk during February and March, say advices from Amsterdam.

April 30.—Petrograd announces that the maintenance of army discipline will be placed in the hands of the Russian soldiers themselves by a decree of War Minister Guchkoff. The salute is made voluntary, and a committee is appointed to settle disputes between officers and soldiers.

May 1.—An airplane of undetermined nationality bombs the Dutch town of Zierikzee, damaging a hundred houses and killing three persons.

May 2.—The official British statement of losses by submarines for the week ending April 29 admits that 51 ships are sunk, 38 being over 1,600 tons. Eight fishing-boats are lost, and 24 British vessels are unsuccessfully attacked. Secretary Lansing says, "It is no use closing our eyes to the fact that the situation is very serious."

A comparison of the reports of the War Offices of the nations on the Western front shows that a total of 714 airplanes were lost in April—366 of these were German, 147 British, and 201 French and Belgian. Of the German machines lost, 263 were brought down by British airmen, 6 by anti-aircraft guns, 95 by French pilots, and 2 by the Belgians, say London dispatches.

Herr Naumann, ex-member of the Reichstag, says in a lecture that the German losses in men killed in battle total 1,300,000, reports Amsterdam.

The armed American steamship *Rockingham* is sunk by a submarine, reports London.

A torpedo from a German seaplane sinks the British steamer *Gena*, announces the British Admiralty. Another airplane which participated in the attack is brought down by the *Gena's* guns.

The Norwegian Foreign Office announces that 75 Norwegian ships were sunk in April, with a loss of 100 lives.

FOREIGN

April 26.—The State Department is informed that Mexico has warned German residents that any concentration of Germans near the American border will result in their immediate arrest.

A dispatch to the State Department from Constantinople says the condition of Ambassador Abram Elkus, who is suffering from typhus, is satisfactory.

General Obregon vouches for Mexico's

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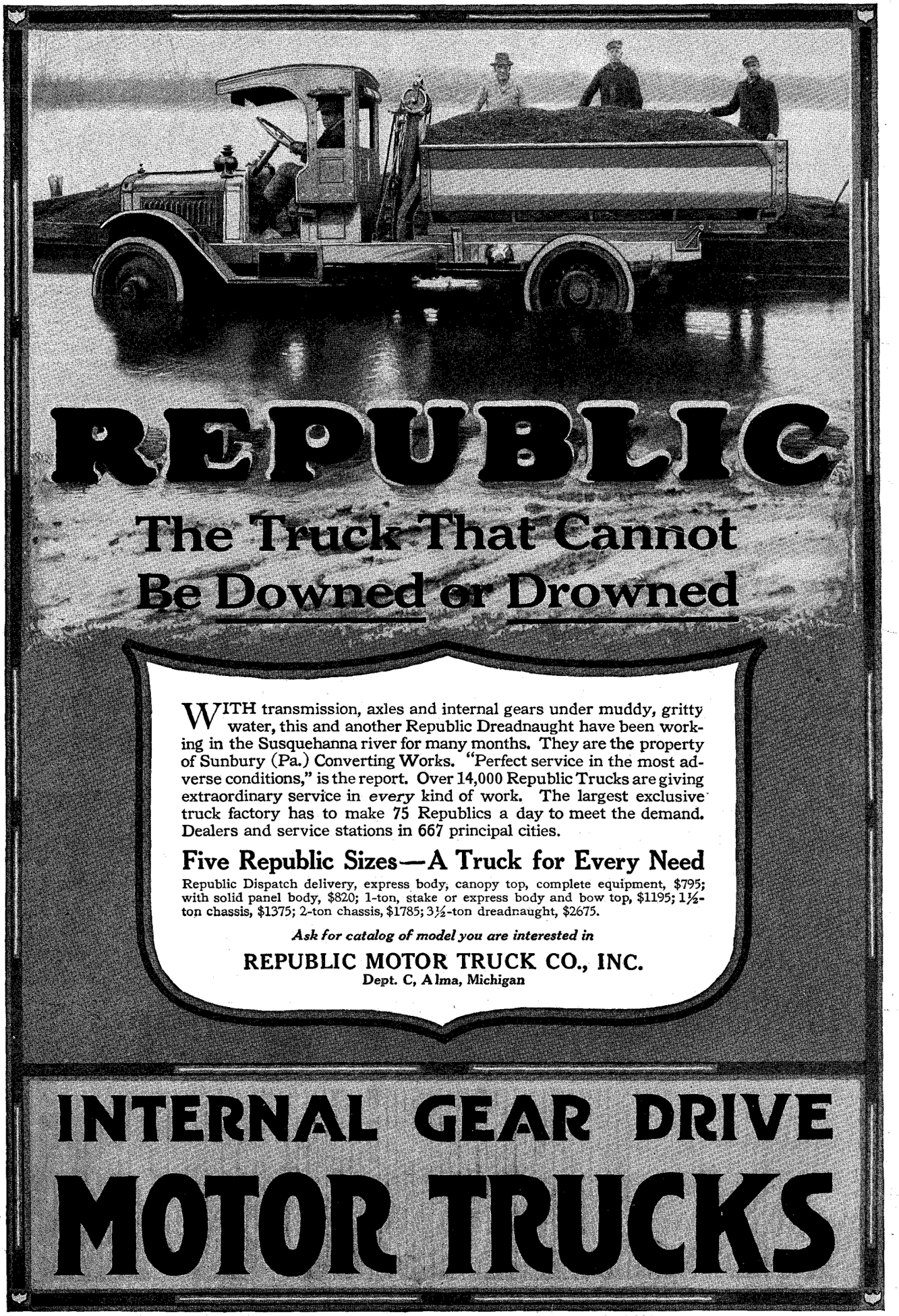

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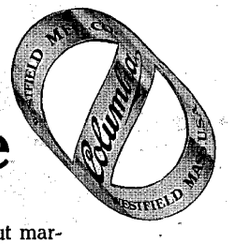
The Bicycle



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strict neutrality, affirming that Carranza's orders will be zealously enforced.

April 27.—In a speech at the Guildhall, Lloyd George says that submarines can make England feel the pinch, but they can never starve her out, owing to the fact that 3,000,000 acres of new land have been brought under cultivation for 1918.

In a speech made before the Reichstag, General Groener, German Minister of Munitions, announces that strikers and agitators will be ruthlessly prosecuted. Their demands for the franchise and the appointment of a Workmen's Council are madness, he says, while admitting that the existence of Germany is imperiled by strikes.

April 28.—Guatemala breaks diplomatic negotiations with Germany, and the State Department at Washington announces that all the Latin-American republics, with the exception of Mexico and Argentina, have indorsed the stand against Germany taken by the United States.

German Socialists are determined to force a strike on May 1 as a protest against long hours of work upon insufficient food, cables London, while the German police prepare to put down any strike by force.

April 29.—The *Arbiter Zeitung*, of Vienna, announces that a general strike and peace-demonstration has been ordered by the Social Democrats in Austria on May 1. All German papers published in Bohemia have been suppresst, asserts Amsterdam.

An antipacifist procession, made up of 1,000 maimed, wounded, and convalescent soldiers, parades the streets of Petrograd in protest against a separate peace, say dispatches.

April 30.—Dispatches from London aver the strike situation in Germany is growing more serious. The Socialist leaders announce they are unable to guarantee order. The German Government is prohibiting all travelers and newspapers from leaving Germany.

In the latest issue of *Die Zukunft* Maximilian Harden warns Germany that America's entry into the war must be taken seriously, and that it indicates the moral weakness of Germany's position. He urges Germany to introduce democratic reforms as the only sure basis of future peace.

May 1.—Berlin reports *via* London that the efforts of the radical Socialists to celebrate May Day by a munitions strike failed.

May 2.—Colonel Roosevelt sends a message to the Russian people by the hand of Count Ilya Tolstoy, congratulating them on their freedom and urging them to use it wisely and moderately.

Berlin sends a note to Argentina regretting the sinking of the *Monte Protegido* and promising reparation, say dispatches from Buenos Aires.

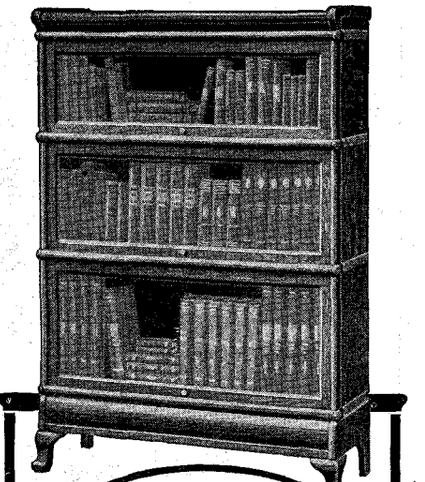
President Schulthess of Switzerland appeals to the United States to continue the export of wheat to his country, saying that Switzerland depends upon American grain for food.

The censorship is raised on the German border, and the German papers make no mention of a May Day strike, asserts Bern.

DOMESTIC

April 26.—Bakers announce a 25 per cent. increase in the price of bread in New York, to take effect April 30th.

April 27.—Hope that 125 men entombed in the Hastings mine in Trinidad, Colo.,



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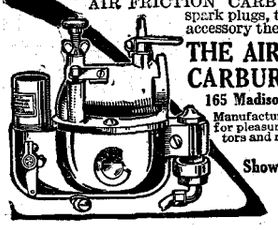

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may be rescued is abandoned when it is discovered they are cut off from the shaft by a wall of flame.

April 28.—Nearly 200 Congressmen join in a telegram to Lloyd George requesting him to settle the Irish problem. The London *Times* announces in an editorial that England will give Ireland Home Rule as soon as the Irish can agree what measures they desire.

April 29.—The strike of the bakers in Chicago lessens the bread-supply by 1,000,000 loaves daily, curtailing the supply of the United States recruits. If no agreement as to wages can be reached the Government is prepared to take over the plants.

American relief-work for Armenians and Syrians in Turkey will continue in spite of the break in diplomatic negotiations, announces the Boston office.

Second incendiary blaze in a month again destroys the racing-stable at Belmont Park.

April 30.—Two Germans are captured on the way down-town in New York to blow up Wall Street with a dynamite-bomb in the hope of profiting by the break in the stock-market which might result.

An incendiary fire starts in the Pimlico Race-Track, Baltimore. It is believed to be lighted by German sympathizers who think the race-tracks are to be used as internment-camps.

Soft-coal operators grant their men a wage-increase of from 20 to 30 per cent.

Every all-night liquor-license in New York is revoked as a war-measure, and all cabarets close at 1 A.M.

May 1.—The Pennsylvania Railroad decides to employ women wherever they can do work formerly done by men.

May 2.—The bakers' strike in Chicago is settled by agents of the Government.

Friction.—An old guide at Yellowstone Park was minus the first finger of his right hand. An inquisitive tourist noticed this and became curious:

"How did you lose your finger, my good man?" she asked.

"Well," he replied slowly, "I've been a guide in this park for twenty-five years and I jist naturally wore that finger off, pointing out places of interest to the tourists."—*The Lamb.*

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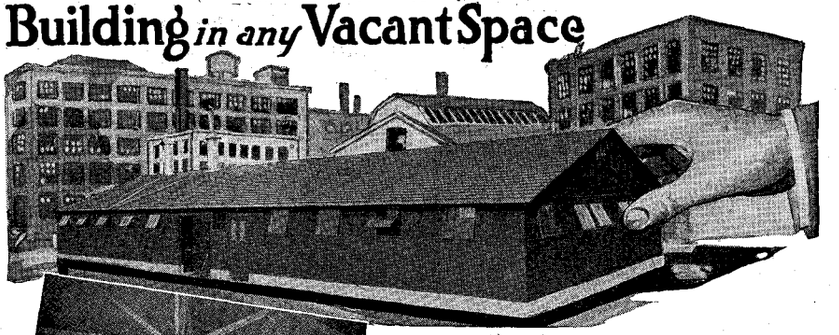

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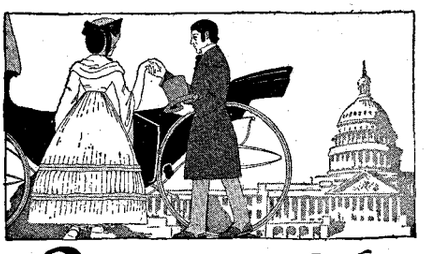

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INVESTMENTS - AND - FINANCE

REASSURING VIEWS OF THE CROP OUTLOOK IN THIS COUNTRY

WHILE many recent advances in food-prices have been justified by conditions of production here and abroad, by the large war demand, and by the poor start which our new winter-wheat crop had, some of these advances, in the opinion of *Bradstreet's*, "seem born of an outburst of hysterical buying based more upon conditions which, largely speaking, have passed than upon actual new-crop conditions." The writer declares that wholesale and retail grocers, flour-millers and jobbers, dealers in canned goods, and a variety of other food-handlers have insisted that the month of April saw "unexampled and unreasonable buying." For this, many reasons were advanced, not the least of which was a "wide-spread public misunderstanding of well-intentioned efforts of our President and other public officials and experts, who have aimed to arouse Americans to the need of raising large quantities of food during the coming year." Unwarranted deductions from these statements "started a panic among consumers in reference to more immediately available supplies of bread, canned goods, meat, sugar, and other foodstuffs." While advice to plant heavily was wholly admirable, "the very common method of jumping to conclusions led to a veritable buying mania to provide for what were thought to be pressing needs." The result has been that "housewives' stocks," have become much greater than usual at a time when they should be receding, and when new crops, especially of spring vegetables, are coming in to supplement old supplies. Some of this buying is described by *Bradstreet's* as "really ludicrous, as, for instance, that of a small family, that always bought their bread from bakers, buying five barrels of flour, and another family of three buying many cases of canned goods and two barrels of sugar." *Bradstreet's* insists that it has no disposition to "underrate the importance of planting plenty of land in small gardens, and of making every inch of regular farmland that can be adequately manured, properly cultivated, and profitably garnered, do its work," but it believes it would be well for the great mass of people "to keep their heads, to economize in their purchases and their consumption of old-crop foods, and to remember that there will be new crops gathered in a few months." Along this line the writer then says:

"There is, for instance, a good chance that record areas in spring wheat, in corn, and in oats will help to make up for the shortage in winter wheat, which, by the way, does not look so badly as a while ago. According to *Bradstreet's* visible-supply report of April 24, there were 113,000,000 bushels of wheat in the United States and Canada—a bushel for each person in the two countries—with no mention of the supplies back of these points on the farms, and the old saying about short crops having long tails needs to be remembered in connection with the fact that new wheat will enter the markets in July.

"In other words, this is no time to put added strain upon the regular normal food-supply, no occasion for buying large quantities of semiperishable food-supplies, or for wasting good seed, that might better be eaten or used in other directions than in an effort to plant large crops demanding close cultivation, unless good, well-manured soil is chosen and an adequate supply of labor is assured. This latter point is, in fact, the key of the entire commercial crop situation, and while much is hoped for from the employment of large quantities of unskilled labor, schoolboys and others, it would seem to be highly advisable for those responsible for the direction of the agricultural mobilization to make such arrangements as will attract farm-labor back to the fields and induce the real farming community to turn in and work hard for bounteous yields of good crops on lands properly prepared and adapted for the purpose. For this, some sort of State or national guaranty of prices of a few staple food crops like grain, potatoes, and beans might, in fact, be desirable. The slaughter of all immature meat-animals, calves, suckling pigs, etc., too, should be sharply restricted if future meat-supplies are to be fed from the prospectively large crops to be gathered this year. These measures, coupled with the planting and cultivation, in a myriad of small and large gardens, of good, non-perishable foods that can be saved or dried for winter, and the blessings of a favorable crop season, should go far to swell our food-supply, provide plenty for ourselves and a good deal to spare for our Allies, and tend to restore the normal balance of food-supplies which appears to have been lost in the past 'winter of our discontent.'"

"Absolute certainty that the Northwest will this year put into crops by far the largest acreage ever planted" is what a correspondent at Minneapolis of the New York *Times Annalist* finds to exist as the "outstanding consideration in all comment on business conditions." In case the efforts that were being made in April, for which there was no precedent, should "bear fruition in anything like comparative degree," there would be a railroad tonnage, a money demand for crop moving, and a producers' purchasing power "the like of which not only was never seen, but never was approached before." While the propaganda for big crops had become nation-wide and therefore not peculiarly a Northwest idea, it was in the Northwest probably, more than in any part of the United States, "that big factors for war-time maintenance as well as general business activity and prosperity were capable of immense development." The writer went on to say:

"Winter wheat will be no bigger crop, certainly, than was indicated in the Government's April 1 report. But spring wheat is all in the shaping yet. Corn lies southward of the Northwest States as a big crop, yet Minnesota, South Dakota, and the northern Iowa counties produce much corn, and in North Dakota it is becoming a crop of importance. Minnesota and the Dakotas raise annually practically all the flaxseed that is the basis for the linseed-oil and paint industry, and these are great oats, barley, rye, and potato States.

"Every fiber of the commercial structure has been permeated by the big-crop idea, with the result that in the banks and business places of Minneapolis, St. Paul, Duluth, Fargo, Sioux Falls, Miles City, and other towns the talk is all of agriculture.

"No one, at this early date, can say what the results will be, but this much seems

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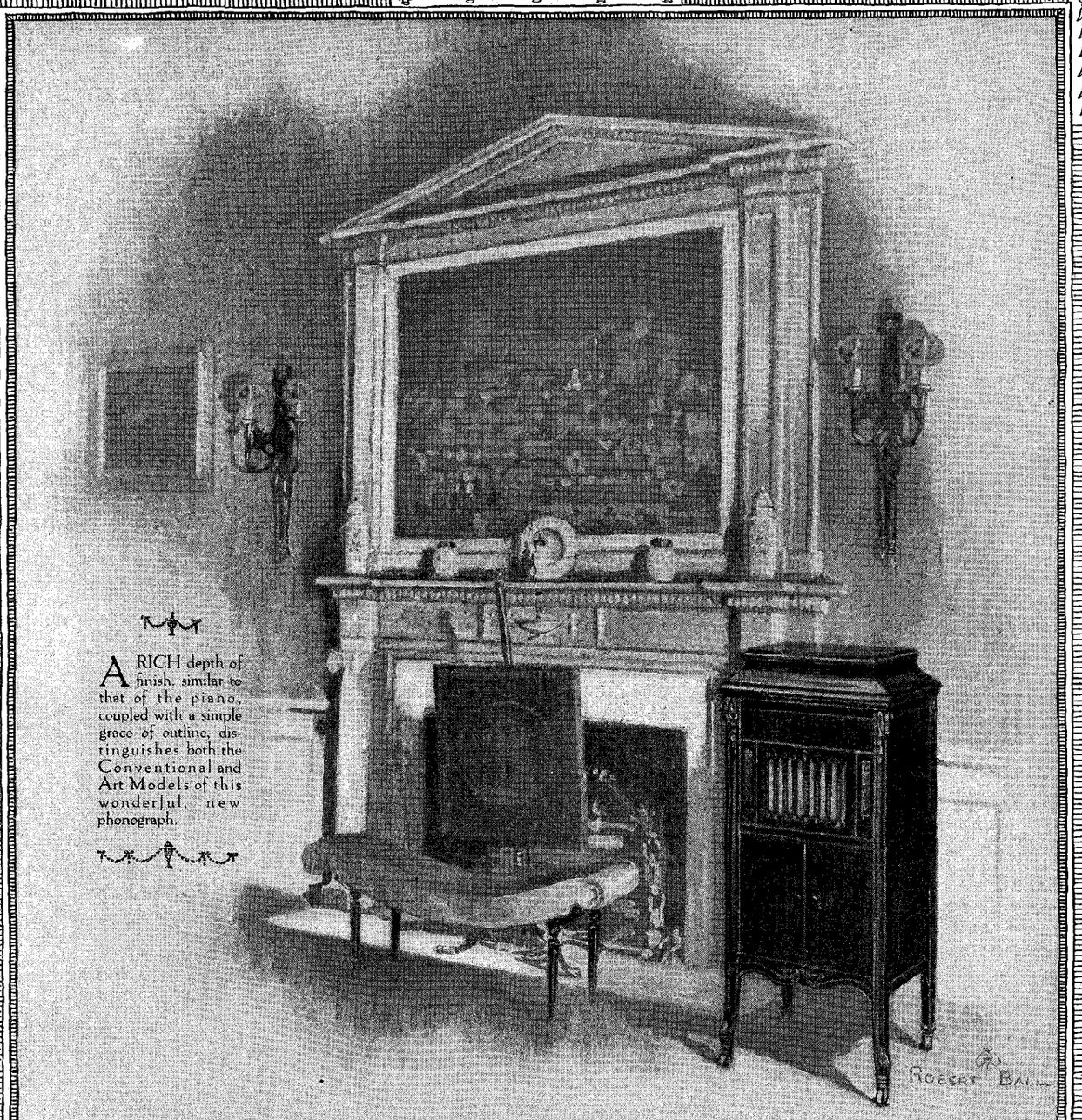

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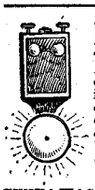

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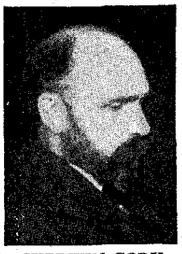

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probable: There will be the largest spring-wheat acreage ever sown, but it will not represent the big effort, as the country awakened too late to the situation. Spring wheat can be sown after May 10 with prospects of a crop, but all good authority advises against it. But corn, oats, barley, and spring rye will be put in this year over acreages that will double in some instances and show increases of 25, 35, and 40 per cent. in others. Potatoes will be planted as never before.

"The bankers have got to come to the help of the farmers. This they are doing. At the Fargo meeting one North Dakota banker, who happens to be located in a district where the farmers last year had poor crops, said that he has $37,000 in loans to farmers who want to buy seed or stock, and that he is carrying this personally because, in view of the fact that the borrowers are low in resources, he does not consider the paper good enough to put into his bank. This by way of indication that there need be no fear that the bankers are going to refuse credit to a man who may raise a good crop this year because it will prove a bad loan if the crops should fail him.

"The whole propaganda is based on patriotism, and many a man of means in this part of the country who will never carry a gun is doing, nevertheless, a patriotic work. But it has its commercial aspect, aside from war's inspiration. All ordinary things are overlooked in this work. It is true that retail business is keeping up well, despite constant preaching of economy. Possibly it is too soon yet for effect. There is already, however, a noticeable dropping off in the demand for the non-essentials. Money is not tight at all. Rates show a tendency to harden, but not in any such degree as might have been expected. Bankers give assurances that there will be no money stringency.

"Meanwhile, bankers and railroad directors see in what is going on the prospect for the greatest business ever handled. The Northwest did not do well last year. None of the crops measured up to first expectation, and the wheat-crop in many localities was very poor. The Northwest never has had two bad crop years in succession, altho this rule nearly failed in 1910–1911. The severe winter, that caused heavy operating expense to the railroads, is an augury of a good crop in 1917, for the snow was heavy and wide-spread, and snow is the best spring moisture-insurance and a good soil-fertilizer. There is every reason, in short, to expect that the year 1917 will be the biggest in results that ever was known in the Northwest. The railroad tonnages, especially, ought to be heavy. The Northwest is very loyal, notwithstanding the presence here of many people born abroad or of a first generation of Americanism."

Other sources of opinion as to the outlook in the Northwest confirm this view. James R. Stewart, president of a grain company in Minneapolis, was quoted late in April as saying in Chicago that grain-acreage in the Northwest would this year be "greatly increased." He looked for an increase of nearly 15 per cent. in spring wheat, 10 per cent. in barley, and 20 per cent. in flax. Farmers were "in excellent financial condition, and the Northwest could not be in better shape except for the car shortage." Mr. Stewart saw no danger of anything like a famine here, but he believed that the Allies' needs would be enormous. The impossibility of securing freight-cars had been a cause of unequal distribution of grain.

"We have about 9,000,000 bushels in storage in Minneapolis," he said, "and can not get cars to move it East or even

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switch it locally." When Mr. Stewart was asked about the feasibility of grinding more than 73 per cent. of the wheat-kernel for white bread, say 80 to 90 per cent., he replied that while it was feasible and would probably improve the average consumers' health he doubted whether this step would be taken "because Americans do not change their eating habits readily." The economic benefit was not obvious to the flour trade, he added, inasmuch as the price of flour is based on the selling-price of the by-products as well as of the flour itself.

THE RISE IN FARM-LAND VALUES

Reclamation projects in late years have been adding hundreds of thousands of acres to the fertile land of this country, but, at the same time, "the value of land under cultivation and of improved farm-land has been advancing rapidly, keeping step with the increasing cost of commodities and the cost of living," says a writer in the New York *Times Annalist*. Since 1912 the value of improved farm-land in California has advanced to an average of $200 an acre, an increase of $93. California supplies the extreme limit, however, while it takes to itself the rank of highest average value per acre for improved farm-land, formerly held by Illinois. Improved farm-land in Illinois at the same time has advanced to an average value of $140 an acre, compared with $119 in 1912. The lowest increases in average value occurred in South Carolina and Wyoming, where it amounted to only $1 an acre. In only three States had there been a decrease in the average value, these being Colorado, Montana, and Louisiana, the amount in the two former being measured by $1 an acre, and in the latter by $2 an acre. Other changes are shown in the following table, printed by *The Annalist*, as compiled from figures issued by the Department of Agriculture:

States	Improved Farm-land —Value Per Acre— 1917	1916	1912	Inc. Per Acre 1917 Over 1912
Main	$41.00	$37	$36	$5.00
New Hampshire	40.00	38	34	6 00
Vermont	44.00	40	34	10.00
Massachusetts	76.00	75	66	10.00
Rhode Island	85.00	100	60	25.00
Connecticut	62.00	62	55	7.00
New York	72.00	67	65	7.00
New Jersey	105.00	100	93	12.00
Pennsylvania	72.00	65	53	19.00
Delaware	73.00	64	60	13.00
Maryland	65.00	60	42	23.00
Virginia	45.00	42	34	11.00
West Virginia	42.50	39	32	10.50
North Carolina	42.50	37	28	14.50
South Carolina	35.00	32	34	1.00
Georgia	30.00	28	26	4.00
Florida	55.00	52	45	10.00
Ohio	95.50	91	77	18.50
Indiana	103.00	98	82	21.00
Illinois	140.00	130	119	21.00
Michigan	70.00	65	54	16.00
Wisconsin	95.00	90	63	32.00
Minnesota	83.00	75	56	27.00
Iowa	156.00	153	106	50.00
Missouri	69.00	65	54	15.00
North Dakota	39.00	37	30	9.00
South Dakota	63.00	60	48	15.00
Nebraska	80.00	76	74	6.00
Kansas	60.00	58	53	7.00
Kentucky	47.50	41	33	14.50
Tennessee	46.00	42	33	13.00
Alabama	21.00	20	19	2.00
Mississippi	25.00	23	20	5.00
Louisiana	33.00	27	35	*2.00
Texas	45.00	39	36	9.00
Oklahoma	35.00	31	29	6.00
Arkansas	32.00	27	24	8.00
Montana	35.00	34	36	*1.00
Wyoming	33.00	33	32	1.00
Colorado	62.00	60	66	*4.00
New Mexico	50.00	45	48	2.00
Arizona	105.00	80	80	25.00
Utah	105.00	90	80	25.00
Nevada	90.00	85	70	20.00
Idaho	71.00	64	66	5 00
Washington	100.00	102	100	.....
Oregon	82.00	70	75	7.00
California	200.00	180	107	93.00

*Decrease

The Plattsburg Rookie Knows What a Drain on His Stamina It Is to Hike With a Heavy Equipment *on His Back*

He's conscious of the load every minute and mighty glad to drop it at the command "Break ranks!"

But there are thousands in the ranks of everyday life who carry just as heavy a load on their abdomens with never a moment's rest.

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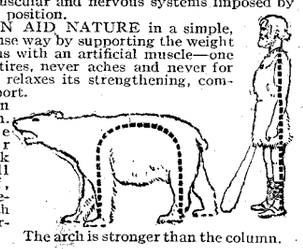
Do you realize what a tremendous strain you are laboring under with this vertical pull exerted every moment of your waking, standing hours—tugging at spine, stomach, kidneys and intestines? Do you know that it is surely sapping the vitality and trength which Nature intended for a totally different purpose?

Helmholtz, the distinguished physiologist, remarked that if his mechanic made an instrument so imperfect as the human eye he would send it back for correction. It is true of other parts of the body. Scientists have long recognized that the body is but imperfectly adapted for the "upright position," for the reason that it is still "four-footed" in type. The arrangement of the internal organs proves this and much ill health is directly traceable to the strain on muscular and nervous systems imposed by the upright position.

YOU CAN AID NATURE in a simple, common-sense way by supporting the weight of the organs with an artificial muscle—one that never tires, never aches and never for one instant relaxes its strengthening, comforting support.

Stout men and women, and those who suffer with weak backs, will find relief, rest and renewed health in the wearing of the



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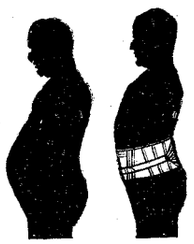
This belt supports the relaxed abdominal muscles in a wonderful manner and eases the strain and pressure on spine and internal organs. The vertical strain on the heavy abdominal organs is absurd, unnecessary and often the reason for ill health.

A Weil Abdominal Belt assists in the proper functioning of the organs, is an aid to correct and deep breathing, gives one a normal, healthy poise, absolutely does away with excess stomach and paunch, and restores a drooping, fagged figure to vigorous, attractive style.



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READ WHAT THEY SAY ABOUT IT

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"I owe the first comfortable night's sleep in twenty-five years to the Weil Abdominal Belt."

"Does all and more than you ever claimed for it."

"I cannot too strongly endorse the Weil Belt for men who suffer the physical strain and embarrassment of a large abdomen."

"I feel ten years younger and would not go a day without it."

"My friends all comment on my improved carriage, better color and general physical appearance."

"No indigestion since wearing it."

The Weil Abdominal Belt is worn under the clothing, without discomfort. Physicians and surgeons recommend it for sufferers from weak backs and relaxed, heavy abdomens as well as for Obesity, Lumbago, Ruptures, Constipation, Spinal Deformities, Round Shoulders, and after Surgical Operations.

This belt is made of the highest grade coutil, fashioned by specialists who have made the design and manufacture of abdominal supports their life work. Reinforced and restitched at every point where stress and strain comes. As easily washed as any other garment. The patent coiled steel stays give the resilient, supporting "lift" which wearers find so comforting and helpful.

WEAR THE WEIL FIVE DAYS and prove for yourself its benefits. Give nature a chance to build your body up in vigor and health by this simple, effective device. Know what it is to be free from the wearing, tearing strain on abdomen and spine. Remember that over 85% of mental exhaustion and physical fatigue is due to this relentless drain on your energies.

SEND NO MONEY. Test the Weil Belt at our expense. Learn at first hand whether it will benefit you or not. If it doesn't do all and more for you, in better health, improved appearance and increased vigor, send it back, and we will cancel the obligation. If it does help you and you decide to keep it, send us $3.50 in five days.

YOU CAN BE CORRECTLY FITTED BY MAIL. Just send us your normal waist measure, approximate weight and height. We guarantee a perfect fit.

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Please send me a Weil Abdominal Belt on approval. My normal waist measure is ..... height .... weight .....
I agree to remit $3.50 or send back the belt in five days.

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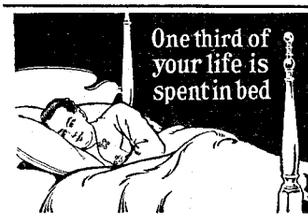

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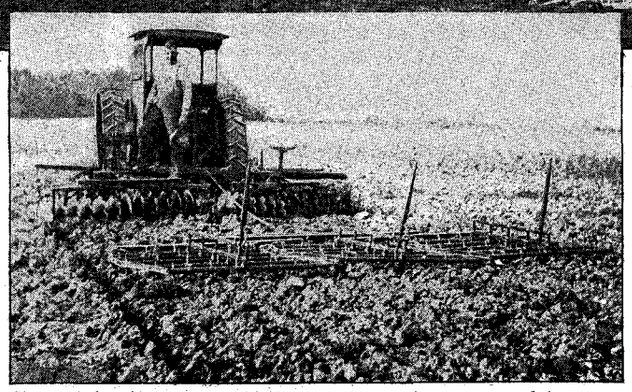
Mobilizing for the Food Crisis with the Farm Tractor



These two farming scenes graphically show the war-time economy of the tractor. Above is shown work being done by four men, twelve horses, three disks and one harrow outfit. Below, the same amount of work being accomplished by a single man and tractor outfit.

American farmers have nailed the flag to the plow. The call for bigger crops has been heard in the farmstead among the remote hills of New England; in the ranch-house on the great grain fields of the prairies. The farmers are going forth to meet the crisis. They are face to face with a world-shortage of staples, an acute labor deficiency, an abnormal scarcity and high cost of supplies.

The situation calls for the maximum of machine labor and the minimum of manual work. It opens the greatest possibilities yet known for the farm tractor. As a writer in the *Implement and Tractor Trade Journal* states it:

"The entrance into the farm power arena of the tractor, with its assortment of large and small sizes adapting it to the needs of all sizes of farms, did not come a day too soon. It came in response to the demands of necessity, always the mother of invention. It is the inevitable solution of greater farm production."

The tractor is a great agency for conservation. It reduces the number of farm laborers. It replaces a percentage of horses. It increases the tillable acreage and prepares the soil more thoroughly than horses can. It is a vast saver of time. Each of these achievements is now of vital importance.

The popular conception that the tractor is a substitute for great numbers of horses is incorrect. The tractor's greatest importance is in other savings. And yet Government statistics, obtained from 200 farms in the corn belt, show an average displacement of four horses by each tractor. When it is estimated that the horses of the Nation eat enough grain to feed our own population and that of Canada combined; that each horse requires an average of five acres for its support, or 125,000,000 acres for all in this country; that the feed bill for these horses is $2,000,000,000; that the Department of Agriculture statistics show an average of 170 hours of human labor required to care for one horse, one year, four horses thus taking one man's time on a ten-hour-day basis, amounting to 2½ months per year—the saving effected by the elimination of every horse is apparent.

In the element of time the tractor shows amazing advantages. The average plowing speed of 19 makes of 2-plow tractors is 1½ miles an hour. No horse outfit could maintain this steadily all day under all soil and temperature conditions, and few soils permit a double plow being hauled by a single team.

The tractor furnishes instant power, ten or more hours a day, for hauling fertilizer, disking, plowing, harrowing, seeding, mowing, harvesting, threshing, filling silos, husking corn, grinding grain, pumping water, running electric light plants, and a score or more of other duties.

A farmer single-handed has with a tractor plowed, harrowed, rolled a 10-acre field, at a cost of 50 cents per acre. With horses it would have required ten men and twenty horses to do the work in the same time and cost at least $1.25 per acre. A Kansas farmer with a medium sized tractor plowed 90 acres in a single week, working two shifts night and day.

Let us be specific. Take three average sized tractors, big, medium, and small, and consider what they will do in meeting the present crisis.

First, a 25-45 tractor. This size would be appropriate for farms of from 400 to 900 acres. A tractor of this power on the small grain farm should displace 12 to 14 horses and 2 to 3 laborers. On the corn-belt farm it should replace 8 to 10 horses and 2 hands. Under average conditions, it should effect a saving of time amounting to about 50%.

Second, a 12-25 tractor. This size is suitable for an average farm of 160 acres and upward. The average number of horses that this tractor is capable of displacing on the diversified farm is between 6 and 8. This does not mean necessarily that the farmer will sell this many horses. Local conditions will determine how many he can dispose of. A 12-25 tractor in the wheat belt where corn is not raised should displace about 10 horses. At the minimum this tractor will displace one farm-hand, under certain conditions more. On the harvest field the 12-25 machine will save ⅓ the time required to do the same work by horses, and in plowing it will do the work at least 25% faster.

Third, the compact little machine of say 7 to 12 horsepower. One man with this tractor will plow as much ground as two men with two teams. This applies as well to eastern farms where two horses are used on a 12-inch plow as it does to the farms farther west where three horses are used on a 14-inch walking plow. The tractor will take the place of two men and two two-horse teams or two men and two three-horse teams, and it requires only one man to run the tractor and the plow. With a disk harrow one man with the tractor will do as much work as one man could do with four to six horses. By this is meant if he were using a large one section disk harrow he would cover as much ground with the tractor as he would with a smaller harrow. With one section fastened behind the other, he can do as much work as one man driving six horses. The little tractor of this size has a speed of from one to three miles per hour, according to the work being done. It can run along smoothly at 2¼ to 2½ miles per hour, and it is going just as rapidly at five o'clock in the afternoon as it was at 8 in the morning.

American agriculture must wake up. The tractor will help arouse it. Our wastes are great. Hugh McVey says in the *Implement and Tractor Trade Journal:* "In European and Asiatic countries, under systems of intensive farming, the acre-yield is high and the man-yield is low. For example, the acre-yield of wheat in America is little more than 14 bushels, while in Germany it is 31 bushels, in France almost 30 bushels, and in Japan 24 bushels. The small grain crop can undoubtedly be increased 25 per cent by proper tillage methods." The tractor affords the means of following these methods on a big scale.

The French Government, facing the pinch, has turned to the tractor to meet the emergency. It is offering tractor subsidies. It has opened a tractor school. The British Government, confronted by the food crisis, has organized a tractor plowing army. Plowing will proceed night and day. In Canada the Ontario Government has arranged to supply the farmers with tractors. The Russian Government, realizing the grave need of increased crops, is introducing the tractor. America is shipping thousands of tractors to these governments. America, the originator of the tractor, should seize upon the great assistance of the tractor in answering the food call, and apply this assistance with intelligence.

From President Wilson's Call to the Farms

"The supreme need of our own nation and of the nations with which we are cooperating is an abundance of supplies and especially of foodstuffs.

"The importance of an adequate food supply, especially for the present year, is superlative. Without abundant food, alike for the armies and the peoples now at war, the whole great enterprise upon which we have embarked will break down and fail. The world's food reserves are low. Not only during the present emergency but for some time after peace shall have come both our own people and a large proportion of the people of Europe must rely upon the harvests in America.

"Upon the farmers of this country, therefore, in large measure rests the fate of the war and the fate of the nations. May the nation not count upon them to omit no step that will increase the production of their land or that will bring about the most effectual cooperation in the sale and distribution of their products?

"The time is short. It is of the most imperative importance that everything possible be done and done immediately to make sure of large harvests."

The tractor for the little farm has arrived and is here shown turning over acreage in New Jersey.

Tractor Department The Literary Digest

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THE LEXICOGRAPHER'S EASY CHAIR

In this column, to decide questions concerning the current use of words, the Funk & Wagnalls New Standard Dictionary is consulted as arbiter.

Readers will please bear in mind that no notice will be taken of anonymous communications.

"N. McC.," Laurie, Miss.—"Where can I find Henry Clay's speech before the Senate in 1850, on the Compromise Bill? Have his speeches been published in one volume, and can you give me the name of publishers?"

There have been many biographies of Henry Clay, most of which contained his speeches. Among these you will find his speech on the Compromise Bill—"Life of Henry Clay," by Epes Sargent (1844, edited and completed by Horace Greeley, 1852); "Life and Times of Henry Clay," by Rev. Calvin Cotton (6 vols., containing speeches and correspondence, 1846–57; revised edition, 1864); "Henry Clay," by Carl Schurz (2 vols., Boston, 1887). In all probability you will find one of these in your local library; it is doubtful if you will find the speech in a single-volume edition.

"A. M. M. C.," New Orleans, La.—"(1) Kindly give me the dates of the most important discoveries since 1815. (2) Also, those used in this war which were unknown in the Napoleonic wars."

(1) The most important discoveries and inventions since 1815 are: electro-magnetism (1819); passenger railroad (1825); friction matches (1827); chloroform (1831); carbolic acid (1834); photography (1839); typewriter (1843); electric telegraph (1844); electric light (1844); sewing-machine (1846); ether (1846); electric locomotive (1851); breech-loading rifle (1851); cocaine (1855); bicycle (1855); submarine cable (1858); elevator (1861); Gatling gun (1862); antiseptic surgery (1865); dynamite (1868); air-brake (1869); magazine rifle (1870); telephone (1876); phonograph (1877); steam-plow (1879); submarine (1880); linotype (1884); automobile (1885); kodak (1888); kinetoscope (1893); *x*-rays (1895); wireless telegraphy (1896); airship (1901); aeroplane (1905); salvarsan (1907). (2) The chief inventions used in the present war, which were unknown in the Napoleonic wars, are the steamship, submarine, aircraft, explosives, high-power guns, smokeless powder, breech-loading guns, rapid-fire guns, revolvers, automatic pistols, telephone, wireless telegraphy, the automobile, and poisonous gases.

"A. W. S.," Meriden, Conn.—"Kindly let me know if the expression: 'He is not fully convalescent' is correct, and if it is correct, would it be synonymous with the expression: 'He has not fully recovered'?"

Convalescence means "The state of *progressive restoration to health* and strength after the cessation of disease." It is a stage of weakness in which the patient makes progress toward restored health. The word *convalescent* may be used in the sense of "recovered" because "to recover" is "to regain a former state or condition after sickness or misfortune," and "to convalesce" is "to recover after a sickness; improve in health."

"E. C. S.," Pagosa Springs, Colo.—"I have very often noticed the word 'clever' used in speaking of a young lady, as 'A *clever* young lady.' Is it in good taste or proper?"

The word *clever*, as applied to a young lady, is perfectly correct and proper, but custom invariably prefers "bright." This is perhaps due to the fact that in early New England usage "clever" meant one having a "simple and weak nature." To-day it means "obliging, well-disposed" in the United States; and "capable, talented, and marked with an aptitude for learning" in England. The equivalent for this English meaning we have given to the word *smart*.

"D. F. S.," Kalispell, Mont.—"Can you tell me the name of the author and where to find the poem beginning as follows?

'Before Granada's fated walls, encamped in proud array,
And flushed with many a victory, the Spanish army lay.
Of all Granada's fortresses but one defies their might,
On Alphuraet's minarets the crescent still is bright.'"

These lines are to be found in the Polish poet Mickiewicz's "Moor's Revenge." A translation

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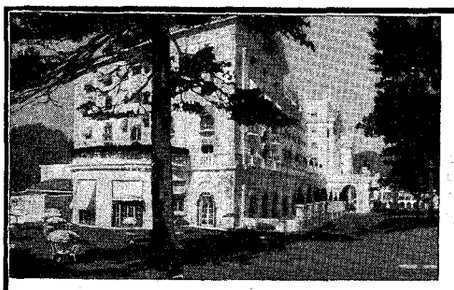

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of his poems has been published by Trübner, of London.

"L. C. G.," Freehold, N. J.—"What were the circumstances surrounding the assassination of Ferdinand of Austria, and particularly the sentence imposed upon the assassin?"

On June 27, 1914, Archduke Francis Ferdinand and his wife were on a visit to Serajevo, the capital of Bosnia, and, while driving from the town hall, were shot to death by a youth named Gavrio Prinzips. The assassin was sentenced to twenty years' imprisonment, four of his accomplices were condemned to death, and several others received varying terms of imprisonment.

"C. C. S.," Hartsville, S. C.—"In speaking of the *Blackfeet Indians*, am I correct in assuming that the singular is *Blackfeet*, and the plural is *Blackfeets; e.g.*, 'The Indians who started the raid were *Blackfeets*'?"

The singular is *Blackfoot*, plural *Blackfeet*. Say "The Indians who started the raid were Blackfeet."

"G. R.," Buffalo, N. Y.—"What is the meaning of the phrase 'continuous voyage'?"

A *continuous voyage* is one viewed with respect to the actual and intended destination of the vessel or cargo, or of both. In certain cases involving the neutral character of a voyage, it has been held that the voyage was continuous where, notwithstanding an intermediate entry or transfer of cargo in a neutral port, the ultimate destination was a belligerent port.

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